HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 129— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 28 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@	—	10,602
8 „	RANPURA	—	16,585
15 „	NALDERA x		16,088
22 „	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
29 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 „	NARKONDAx		16,302
19 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 „	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	—	11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†		10 602
21 „	CHINA‡		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJAx		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
„ „ „ Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
„ „ „ Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th „	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
28th Sept.	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
19th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
28th Sep.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
28th „	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
30th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
1st Oct.	*CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
3rd „	*VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA.	Mombasa.

*Weather permitting.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.		Departure	
Muroran Maru ..	5374	19	Sept.	1	Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	28	„	12	„
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	19	Oct.	30	„
Tamba Maru ..	5845	0	„	12	Nov.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

A NEW ADDITION
TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE
'Shakti Sanjivani'
Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMI & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET - - BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Halizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from Janitary to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 96,560,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 % per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dhrol, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of iwthdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Shareholders. (Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee
per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

AMRUTANJAN
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50 Commission. Apply anna stamp:—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED—Experienced CLERKS for Business firm. Apply before 1 p.m. only to AMBALAL PARIKH, Khandbazar, Mandvi.
A R477

WANTED—A TEACHER for a Shorthand and Typewriting class. Apply with testimonials stating caste and lowest salary expected to Box No. 2034 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R479

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—All desirous of joining service to see the Proprietor, The CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., 126, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, to learn Pitman's Shorthand and Touch Typewriting in a very short time. Success guaranteed. Type copying and duplicating work executed neatly and promptly. Besides we deal in rebuilt and second hand typewriters. Roto-record, ribbons, carbon papers, and all type writer supplies. A visit will pay you. The class is open from 8 a.m. to, 7-30 p.m.
A R476

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

OVERLAND and WILLYS KNIGHT OWNERS, entrust your Car to men who are thoroughly experienced in handling them. Our Bombay Workshops are specially equipped to deal with repairs and adjustments. None but genuine Spare Parts are employed. G. McKenzie & Co., (1919) Ltd., Overland and Willys Knight Distributors, 12, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, Showroom, Hughes Road.
J. A. 29294.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

FOUR SHOPS and SIX FLATS in a new Building near Babulnath, Chowpaty. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, 3, Crowpaty Road.
C R478

TO LET at Vile Parle, a decent BUNGALOW having one Hall and eight rooms with beautiful graden, just two minutes' walk from railway station. Apply to AKBARALLY MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Iron Bazar, Phone No. 22634.
C 29316

TO LET on Apollo Bunder in Linden House one big SHOP on the corner of 2 roads, with nice Show-rooms suitable for Milliner's carpet dealers and electric business. Please apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Phone No. 22634.
C 29317

TO LET.—Warden Road, (facing sea), two big communicating FLATS, spacious verandah, drawing, dining and seven large bed rooms (baths lavatories attached) servants quarters garages, etc., fitted throughout with all modern conveniences. Apply Box No. 200, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

MEDICAL.

GUARANTEED TREATMENT for Cough, Asthma, Dad, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Eye diseases, etc. Try these magical medicines and enjoy heavenly pleasures. Price refunded if not cured. Price Re. 1 each for one week medicine. V. P. as 6. Apply to DR. B. N. BHATNAGAR KILLA BAREILLY.
P ... R474

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

ENJOYMENT can only be ensured by using our famous "BRAKE PILLS," which gives vigour, creates good sexual power, and turns the old into young. Our pills are prepared out of pure Himalayan herbs. Trial convinces of the effect 20 pills cost Rs. 2/ only. ARYA VAISYA ASRAM, Chicacola City (Ganjam.)
R401A.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

"GOOD CHANCE."

Renowned Silky Muslims for ladies and gentlemen. Sample piece 12 yds., fit for 6 shirts. Breadth 1-1/4 yds., Rs. 7-8. Ready shirts 6—Neck 15" Rs. 9. Money back in full if not approved. A. S. MURTY & CO., CHICACOLE CITY.
R401B

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MERCANTILE DIRECTORY OF GERMANY, 1927 Price rupees ten. EAST and WEST TRADE DEVELOPER, Rajkot.
L R473

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PURE SILK SARRHIES, 5, 5½, 6 yards by 44 inches, without borders. Cream and Champaigne colour. Guaranteed best stuff. High testimonials awarded. Sold at Reduced Rate at Rs. 3 per yard. Packing and postage free. Goods sent per V. P. P. order at once. WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS. For terms apply to SYAL TRADING CO., Regd. "Rose Villa", P. B. No. 12, Grand Trunk Road, LUDHIANA.
T R444.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

Choose Kakomi Casement cloths and Doosoties for your furnishing fabrics. They will not need replacing next year or the year after. Select your own colour scheme from our range of 38 artistic shades.
Samples sent free on request.
Prices from Rs. 0-9-6 to Rs. 0-13-0 per yard.

TABLE CLOTHS.

You will find it difficult to equal the quality of Kakomi Table Cloths, even at double the price.
Prices from Rs. 1-3 to Rs. 1-9-6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.
K2

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-3-6
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for construction of reinforced concrete bridge on river Sal connecting Chinchinim and Assolna, which is about 4 miles away from Margao Railway Station. The works have been valued at Rs. 89,135. Any information as to plan, etc., of the projected bridge can be had at the Office of the Municipality at Margao during office hours.

Tenders should be addressed in sealed cover to the Chairman Municipality of Salsette Margao, Goa on the following form endorsing on top of cover "Tender for construction of bridge" and should reach him by 12 o'clock on 18th October, 1927, on which date they will be opened at the meeting of the Corporators and result declared, accepting lowest tender. The tenderer will have to deposit in the Municipal Treasury Office at Margao a sum, equivalent to 2 1/2 per cent. of the above stated total value of the bridge as required by law.

"FORM OF TENDER."

I, the undersigned..... (married, bachelor or widower) of .....age.....resident of .....offer my tender for construction of the bridge on river Sal between Chinchinim and Assolna advertised in.....for the value of Rs. ..... Necessary document proving to have made a deposit in the Municipal Treasury Office, Margao, corresponding to 2 1/2 per cent. of the total value of the bridge as required by law, is enclosed.

Date ——————1927

Address:
.....
.....
.....

Signature of the Applicant.

RAFAEL UBALDO PAES,
Chairman,
Municipality of Salsette, Goa.
Margao, Dated 27th September, 1927.
29314

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KRUSHNAJI GUNAJI DESAI alias KRISHNA GUNAJI DESAI, alias KRISHNAJI GUNAJI DESAI of Bombay, Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, a Record-keeper in the Bombay Custom Office .... Deceased. LAXMIBAI, widow of Krishnaji Gunaji Desai, of Bombay, Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, appointed to obtain Letters of Administration for the use and benefit of her minor son Shantaram, residing at Khetwadi 8th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd). R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

17th day of September, 1927.
Messrs. VACHHA AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
29315

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 4361 of 1924.

NARANDAS KILABHAI alias JUGJIWANDAS and Anr... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MAHOMED FAIZULLA MAHOMED TAQI alias BANUMIYA MAHOMED and Anr... ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 8th day of April, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October, 1927, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

House originally door No. 173 Municipal No. 373 built on site No. 78 in Bassangudi Extension Bangalore City in Mysore State, measuring 260 feet by 200 feet bounded, on the East by Forty feet Road and North by West Cross Road, on the South by Mr. Hanumantha Rao's house, on the West by G. Coopoo Rao's vacant site and by admeasurement being 52,000 Square feet be it a little more or less.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1927.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29309.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes:—

Electric table fan, benches, one harmonium and tabla, one lot of wooden and bentwood chairs, folding chairs, easy chairs, etc., etc.

Weights, scales, hammers, iron bar, scale planks with chains, etc., etc.

The property of the concerned:—

A lot of household furniture, iron bedsteads, roll top writing table, dining table, folding cots, cupboards, sofas, easy chairs, arm chairs, teapoys, etc.,

On account of the Underwriters:—

9 Crucibles No. 40 (chips and lips broken).

1 Firestone Solid Tyre (960 by 120).

35 Pieces White Shirtings 35" Nos. 2222, 8888, 1746.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:—

A lot of unclaimed articles such as gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparels, gold and silver watches, cooking utensils, lead etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

This day WEDNESDAY, the 28th September at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction near the Baling Press in Champa Gully, Moolji Jaitha Market, by order of Messrs. Sanairam Joharmall and on account and at the risk of Damoder Hemandas.

EX. S. S. "MURORAN MARU."

50 Bales each 30 Pieces Japanese Sheetings Cat Hat, Three C.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within three days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "RAVI LODGE" AT WARDEN ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Dharamsukhram Tansukhram Tripathi and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Sitaram Laxman Kadum and Hemraj Chaturbhuj in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 28th February 1927 and made between the said Sitaram Laxman Kadum and Hemraj Chaturbhuj of the first part, the said Sitaram Laxman Kadum of the second part, the said Sitaram Laxman Kadum the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Ratanbai widow of Ramdas Mulji of the third part and the said Mortgagee Dharamsukhram Tansukhram of the fourth part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO, will sell by public auction TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 29th September, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate at Warden Road in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and out-houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and sixteen square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under portion of New Survey No. 7099 and bearing along with other property Cadastral Survey No. 832 (Malabar Hill Division) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with other property under D Ward No. 3548 Street No. 18 and bounded as follows: i.e. on or towards the North by the property of Vassonji Monji, on or towards the South partly by Government vacant ground and partly by the property of Ratansi Khimji, on or towards the East by the said Warden Road and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY:—All that triangular piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the structure standing thereon situate near Warden Road at Mahalaxmi in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North-West partly by Government vacant ground and partly by seashore, on or towards the East and South-East by the property hereinbefore first described and on or towards the South-West partly by Government vacant ground and partly by the seashore and registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 82 New No. 16403 and New Survey No. 3/7099 and along with other property under Cadastral No. 1832 (Malabar Hill Division) and assessed by the Bombay Municipality along with other property under D Ward No. 3548 Street No. 18.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAHARASHTRA NATAK MANDALI

will stage on

WEDNESDAY, 28th Sept. 1927 at 9 P.M.
BAIKANCHE BAND
(Ladies' Rebellion).
SATURDAY, 1st October 1927 at 9 P.M.
SUNDAY, 2nd October 1927 at 4 P.M.
KICHAK VADH
AT THE
Elphinstone Theatre,
GRANT ROAD.

Booking is open at the Theatre, from 8 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 7 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
KEN MAYNARD
IN
"THE UNKNOWN CAVALIER"
and
TARZAN
The Horse with almost human intelligence.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME: 6/15, 8/15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TAXI TAXI

WHO'S GOT A TAXI

He shouted long and lustily but nobody answered him.

Laughs pile upon laughs as Horton first tries to hire then to buy and finally rid himself of the police-hunted white taxi containing a $ 10,000 necklace.

SEE

TAXI TAXI

Featuring
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
and
MARION NIXON
at the
UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE
(PRECIOUS) CINEMA, Lamington Road)
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, 1st October, 1927.
Entire Change in the Management
Controlled by
Universal Pictures Corporation.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK
Saraswati Film Co.'s
Sensational Social Picture
SOCIAL PIRATES
Time and Rates as Usual.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road

DAILY: At 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M
Sat. & Sun. Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
First Week—Fps. 1, 2, 3 & 4.
8 Gorgeous Reels of Vitagraph's latest serial in 30 parts
"VENGEANCE and the WOMAN"
with
WILLIAM DUNCAN.
It will spur the jaded mind to quick and tense response.
Also Harold Lloyd Comedy.

ARDESHIR M. IRANI
presents
MISS SULOCHANA
in
"The Dancing Girl"
with an all-star cast
including
Miss PUTLI and Miss SAKHU.
Messrs. K.P. BHAVE, ELLAIZER SAMUEL, JAMSHEDJI, ASSOOBHAI and BABURAO SANSARE.
Scenario and Direction
by B. P. MISRA, B. A.
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
Biggest Social Hit
"THE DANCING GIRL"
A Scandal? No.
Why?
"Society that hates VIRTUE in HYPOCRISY, "crushes the blooming bud in frenzy, purchases "SOULS for glittering GOLD, is Scandal in itself."
Who proves the fact?
"THE DANCING GIRL"
at
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

AMERICANS.

AMERICANS.—Prediction of frost—Speculative Buying. Less pressure. Futures 68 to 71 points higher.

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened steady at a rise of 17 points. Prices ruled high on fresh buying and less pressure for sale on reports of excessive rains and predictions of frost in North-west Texas and Oklahoma. Towards the close there was slight realising and prices declined about 13 from the higher peak reached during the day. The close was steady at a rise of 71 to 68 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 65 points to 21-50C.

The New Orleans futures market closed steady at a rise of 64 to 68 points. Spot Cotton values improved 62 points to 21-18C.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 12 points and continued to improve until the close on predictions of frost and excessive rains. Closing prices were firm at a rise of 31 to 32 points. Spot values hardened by 12 points to 11-25d. per lb. and sales of 6,000 Bales were recorded.

Confirmation of frost is keenly awaited and if predictions prove correct it is possible that prices may be pushed higher in the near future. However the improved technical situation was partly responsible for the advance and prices have improved from fears of excessive rainr and killing frost. It may be called that during past few seasons, we had no serious damage by frost and with a crop of small magnitude any actual damage either by frost or otherwise, will revive active bull speculation, which may ultimately be checked by hedge selling. We favour scalping business of buying moderately in weak markets and accept moderate profits as in the absence of serious damage the increasing crop movement will prove burdensome from time to time.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	Nef York, Sept. 26.
October	21.02+.69
December	21,37+,67
January	21.38+.68
March	21.61+.71
May	21.89+.71
Middling Spot	21.50+.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	Nef York, Sept. 26.
October	21.18+.64
January	21.46+.68
Middling Spot	21.18+.62

NEW YORK.

New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	20.83
January	21.19
March	21.45
New York. Noon Call.	
October	20.87
January	21.22
March	21.49
New Orleans 9 a.m.	9-30 a.m.
October	20.93
January	21.25
March	21.49

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

	Nef York, Sept. 26. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	71,000
Day's Exports to Great Britan	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	18,000

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 26

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/4.3/8 sellers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 26.

Rozario, Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb. Parcels. Cargo sellers Jan/Feb. (New Crop) 51/6

Barletta, per 63 lb. Cargo. Shipment quited (New Crop) Jan/Geb. 51/3

Wheat, South Australian Parcels. Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. 52/6

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi. Shipment quoted October 53/

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 26.
September	11.17+.31
October	11.14+.32
November	11.15+.32
December	11.20.+32
January	11.25+.32
February	11.25+.32
March	11.29+.32
April	11.29+.32
May	11.32+.32
June	11.27+.31
July	11.24+.31
August	11.14+.31
September	11.03+.30
Middling Spot	11.46+.12

SALES.

	Liverpool, Sept. 26. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 26.
Scinde, Good	8.65+.15
Scinde, Fully Good	8.85+.15
Broach, Good	9.50.+.15
Bengal, Good	8.65+.15
Bengal, Fully Good	8.85+.15
Bengal, Fine	9.05+.15
Oomra, Good	9.20+.15
Oomra, Fully Good	9.45+.15
Oomra, Fine	9.70+.15
Broach, Good	+9.50+.15
Broach, Fully Good	9.80+.15
Broach, Fine	10.10+.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 26.
September	18.30+.04
October	18.38+.04
November	18.48+.11
December	18.49+.12
January	18.52+.15
February	18.53+.16
March	18.55+.18
April	18.55+.18
May	18.55+.19
June	18.55+.19
July	18.60+.19
August	18.60+.19
September	18.60+.19
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.90—.20

LONDON SILVER.

	London, Sept. 26.
Silver—Market quiet.	
Spot	25.11/16
Forward	25-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

	London, Sept. 26.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	84/4/10-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Sept. 26.
Interest Day to Day Loans	3.1/8 p. c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-5/16 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4.7/16 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Sept. 26.
T T Berlin on London	20.43-3/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13-5/8
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	Unquoted
T T Milan on London	89.26
T T Berne on London	25.24
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.18

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, Sept. 26.
Cottonseed, Bombay.— Shipment sellers Sep/Oct.	£8/17/6
Castorseed, Bombay.— Shipment sellers Sep/Oct.	£18/10/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.— Shipment quoted Sep/Oct.	£17/17/6

LONDON METALS.

	London, Sept. 26.
Copper, English Best Selected	£60-5/8
Copper, Braziers	£70-1/2
Yellow Metal	£62-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£23-1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14
Tin, English Ingots	£266-3/4

BOMBAY MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 26th inst.

N. Y.—October higher 21-15 (1-33 p.m.) lowest 20-50 (at the opening)

Liverpool 9-15 a.m. light to moderate rainfall Arkansas, Oklahoma and West-Texas. More rain expected.

10 p.m.—Market advanced on good buying. Frost predicted in North-West Texas and Oklahoma.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable dated 16th inst. from Liverpool:—

"Temperatures too low."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. hve received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—(10.40 a.m.)

"Looks like good upward reaction. Cold rains."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden cable under date 26th inst. as under:—

"Market advanced on reezing weathe forecast in North-west Texas and Oklahoma."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable dated 26th inst. (6-35 p.m.) from their Livedpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Advance caused by fears of frost. Chances are in favour of the market improving somewhat but if moderate profit could be obtained, would take it."

Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. have received the following cable:—

"Tendency reduce crop estimates owing rainy weather low temperatures fear early frost looks higher."

LOCAL MARKET.

LOCAL:—Continued Bull support closed. firm.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Following a sharp rise of 68 points in New York futures, the local market opened very steady at Rs. 433/ and improved to Rs. 439/ on continued Bull support. The close at 3 p.m. was as under:—

Broach A/M.	434	439	433	438/4
Oomra D/J.	402	404	402	404
Bengal D/J.	358	360	358	360

SAMPIN MARKET.

	Bombay, Sept. 27. Yen.
December	248.00+2.50
March	253.00+2.00

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, September 27.

In full-pressed Bales. 2 Days		Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		403	963
Central India		5161	4721
Berar and Nagar		891	331
Hyderabad-Gaorani		342	110
Berar	12	2603	1113
Central Provinces		2250	108
Total Oomras	12	11650	7 346
Dholera	175	9024	690
N.W. Provinces ..		2322	1136
Rajputana ..	48	3749	2789
Sind-Punjab ..		2005	1963
Broach ..	329	1948	9
Coompta & Dharwar	162	2190	2353
Westerns-Northerns		1921	2854
Cocoanada		..	..
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5732	3314
Persian		964	1260
American		16603	2998
Egyptian and African		2206	6730
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..			..
Total	1,126	60,314	33,440

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 22nd Sept.

In full pressed Bales. Yesterday	This	year	Last year.
Europe	335	23,661	15,591
Japan & China		40,573	8557
Coast Ports ..	200	1519	363
Up-country by Rail		35,62	5,244
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		13,812	3,287
Total	535	83,127	33,042

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd September 1927, is as under:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation	1,81,58,44
Reserve—coin and Bullion:— In India.	
Silver coin	1,07,10.79
Gold coin and bullion	29,76.10
Silver Bullion under coinage	7,62.05
In England.	
Gold coin and Bullion	Nil
Silver Bullion	Nil.
In His Majesty's Dominions.	
Gold coin and Bullion	Nil.
In transit between India, England and His Majesty's Dominions.	
Gold coin and Bullion	Nil.
Silver Bullion	2.82
Securities (Purchase price).	
In India	36,27.91
In England	78.77

BULLION MARKET

BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

GOLD.

	Bombay, Sept. 27.
Ready	21 8 0
Asho	21 7 6
Kartika	21 7 6

SILVER.

	Bombay, Sept. 27.
London Ready	25 11 0
Forward	25 10 0
London-Shanghai:	
Opening	2-6-7|16
Closing	2-6-5|16
Silver Ready	58 4 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Clos.
Asho	58-6-0	58-8-0	58-3-6	58-3-6
Kartika	58-3-6	58-5-6	58-1-0	58-1|0

PRODUCE MARKET

	Bombay, Sept. 27.
Wheat Sept.	7 5 0
Wheat May	7 12 9
Wheat January	7 12 0
Linseed Sept.	10 8 0
Linseed May	10 13 9
Wheat Ready Picci	7 7 0
Wheat Karachi Ready	7 8 6
Linseed Bold Ready	10 7 0
Linseed Small Ready	10 2 0
Mawra seed Aug/Sept.	7 0 0
Teelseed Dec/Jan.	14 2 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 26th inst.

Wheat	2,511 Cwts.
Linseed	1,265
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	162
Gingellyseeds	57
Poppyseed	17
Groundnuts	4,418
Castorseed	4,722
Rice	3,115
Myrabollams	313
Cottonseed	7,337
Mowraseed	323
Gram	2,203
Joowar	323
Maize	189
Barley	44
Bajree	330
Coal	3,025 Tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), Sept. 25.

Wheat Asuj 4/8/3.
Wheat Maghar 4/10/3.
Gram Asuj 4/1/6.
Gram Katak 4/2/3.
Gram Jeth 3/11/9.
Barley Asuj 3/0/6.
Cottonseeds Maghar 3/8/0.
Cottonseeds Poh 3/7/0.
Gawara Poh 3/8/0.

READY.

Wheat 4/6 to 4/12, Gram 4/1 to 4/5, Barley 3/ to 3/1, Rapeseeds 7/10 to 8/, Cottonseeds 3/12, Kapas 13/8.

Market arrival:—

Wheat 750 mds. Gram 250 mds. Barely 100 mds. Kapas 50 mds.

Market condition.—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 49; closing Rs. 49.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 47|15; highest Rs. 48|4; lowest Rs. 47|13; closing Rs. 48|2|6.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4|7|3; closing Rs. 4|7|3.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 56|7; highest Rs. 56|10; lowest Rs. 56|5; closing Rs. 56|9.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1.5 31|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|6.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet, steady.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 972.
Bank's buying D D 957.
JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 128.
Bank's buying 60 Dst D P 124
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 135.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 171 1|4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155-1|4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275 1|2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-10-3|4
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25|11.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25|11.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet. India sold. China was a buyer at lower rate. Quiet and idle but the undertone is good.
American Cross Rate 4.86-11|16
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

3 Months 4-5|16 per cent.
6 Months 4 7-16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2 to 2-1|4 per cent.
1 and 3 Months 3 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: In good supply.
Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept 26.

Demand Bills	486.21

COFFEE.

New York, Sept. p6.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	13-3/4

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES QUIET ON REALISING.

SECURITIES STEADY.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

MILL SHARES:—

Following a sharp rise in the values of Cotton; Mill shares opened firm. There was less buying in evidence and prices lost the improvement attained to-day on profit taking. The close was practically unchanged except Nagpurs which gave way about Rs. 5/ below previous close.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron shares were firm at the opening but were subject to realising Burmahs were strong at 695 but soon sagged to 681 on profit taking. Trams were steady at 145/ Alcocks improved to Rs. 300/ but closed about Rs. 2/ below the highest. Tata Iron Second Pref. declined to Rs. 90/.

SECURITIES.

The securities market ruled very steady with moderate enquiry

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79/12.
Baroda (100-50) 14 p.c. 87.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 8 p.c. 65|8.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 27/14.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 83
Imperial (100) 1,435.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 352/8.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 31/2.
Central India Mining (10) 25/12.
Indian Cement (250) 188/12.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 172-8.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 560.
Punjab Cement (O) (10) 8.
Punjab Cement P 13-4.
Shivrajpur (10) 53/8.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 878/12.
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 103.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98/8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5.1/2 p.c. 106.
xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 142/8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 702/8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 83.
Surat Electric (O) 700. 5 p.c. 93.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 7 p.c. 805.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,015.
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1|2 145.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 67/8.
XO.
Surat Electric P. 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elect. O (100) 1,081/4.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1.000) 7 p.c. 1032/8.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 535.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 857-8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Sahapathy (500) Rs. 1.245.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 850.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 620.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20/ 575.
Vakart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 520.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 416/4.
Apollo (30) nil, 7.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 341/4.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 93, 972/8.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8. 551/4.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-490.
Century (100) 20, 436-4.
Crescent (100) 213/12.
Colaba Mills (100) 140.
Dawn (250) 80, 722/8.
David (500) 265.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 1/0/0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 132/8.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 20, 956-4.
Framji Petit (1,000) 600.
Globe (100) 33|4
Gokak Mills (100) 130.
Indore Mawar (100) 373/12.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 247/8.
Jamshed Manufarturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (500) 30.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 271/4.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,800.
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil, 116/4.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1.700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 138/12.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2050.
New Great Mills, 315.
New City Mills (100) 142/8.
Pabaney Mill 2-0, 283/12.
Pearl Mill 230, 602-8.
Proenix (100) 10, 422/8.
Simplex (100) 181/4.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1|2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200 8,000.

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76|0|6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/32 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88|4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107|6.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/8.
6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112-6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Mnnicipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929.49 Rs. 103.
Forward rates.—3rd Oct. Sett. 3 1|2 p.c. Paper Rs. 76; 1945|55 Rs. 107|6|0; 4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 540.
Swan Mills (100) 160.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) (500) Rs. 90, 375.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 610.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 298/12.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 691-4.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid XP 262/8.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 202/8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 261/4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 8 p.c. 32/5.
British Burma Petroleum 51/9, 5/13.
Relapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9/2.
Empire of India Life (500-[illegible] 1.500.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 362/8.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs. 26.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance 200-100 (Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,910.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 600
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16/14
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 55.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 90.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 53/6.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 182/8.
Telephone Co. (50) 42/4
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110
Century Mills (100) 436-4.

OUR GROWTH

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	June 1917	June 1927.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	,, 1,60,000	,, 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	,, 2,18,68,000	,, 17,05,73,000

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TO FURTHER YOUR INTERESTS.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

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WEATHER REPORT.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN BURMA.

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

There has been widespread rain in Burma and northeast India with locally heavy falls in Bengal and on the Arakan coast. Extensive rain has also fallen along the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat. Weather continues to be disturbed over the Punjab and Rajputana where numerous thunder storms have occurred.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, Konkan, Hyderabad north, Malabar, Madras Deccan, and Madras coast north and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Central India west, Berar, Rajputana east, Bombay Deccan and Coorg. A few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces east.

The chief amounts are: Kyaukpyu one and a half inches, Akyab five, Minbu and Mandalay three quarters, Monywa one and a half, Maymyo two, Shillong one and a half, Cherrapunji four, Coxs Bazar one, Chittagong three, Mymensing one and a half, Dinajpur three, Jalpaiguri two, Hukitala three, Sambalpur and Hazaribagh one, Neemuch one and a half, Kotah and Deesa a half, Bhup one, Dwarka three quarters, Surat one and a half, Ahmedabad a half, Bombay three quarters, Mormurgoa, Karwar and Mahgalore two, Cochin one and a half, Trivandrum and Vizagapatam one.

Forecast: Increase in Deccan and decrease in the Upper Burma.—A.P.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	93 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	78 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina, supra (Dutch)	14 10 0
Epsom Salt	3 10 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	11 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality	11 0 0
Maize Starch, continental	12 12 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	16 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 0 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 4 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	34 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil 50 per cent Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	10 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 4 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	31 0 0
Soda Ash	6 12 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 8
Antimony Salt	0 6 0
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 3
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 26.

Chartered Bank of I. A. && Co.	£20-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Registerer)	£121-/58
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-3/8
National Bank	£49-1/2
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£87-1/8
Conversion Loan	£74-3/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent.	£102-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/ per cent.	£56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£59 3/4
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Ster-Sterling Loan	£69-7/8
Consols	£54-1/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£102-1/8
Victroy Bond 4 per cent	£93-/2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.	
September, per cwt	14-10-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt	15/0-3/4
Jan/Mar. per cwt	15/3-3/4
c. & f. Bombay.	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	15/2.1/2
c. & f. Karachi.	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	15/3-1/4

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 26.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—	
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct.	£17/10/0
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov.	£17/10/0
Linseed, La Plata, cif ton.—	
Linseed, Bombay.—	
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct.	£18/5/0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Java Ready Sugar prices have dropped by about an anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward market has also ruled steady to-day by evidencing a drop of about a pence per cwt. in Java Sugar prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 14|14 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9|13 per cwt F.B.H.

S.S. Nawab sh. 14|6-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Garbeta sh. 14|7 per cwt F.B.H.

S.S. Howara sh. 14|7-1|2 per cwt F.BH.

Shipment Aug. sh. 14|7 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Sept. sh. 14|7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. sh. 14|11-1|2 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Jan-Feb-March sh. 15|3-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAMNAGAR C.I.F.:—

Shipment Sept. sh. 15|2 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. sh. 15|5 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Jan-Feb-March sh. 15|8 per cwt. F.B.H.

B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:

Ready Rs 15|4.

BEET SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 14|10. per cwt.

Tone:—Steady but quiet.

"SPED LIKE COMETS

RECORD WORLD FLIGHT.

WEBSTER'S BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Venice---Following are the official figures of the average speed in the Schneider Cup race: Webster 281.49 miles per hour; Worsley 272.6 miles.

Three British machines sped like comets, smashing the world's records straightaway. Kinkhead retired in the sixth lap. The remaining two British aviators maintained wonderful regularity throughout. Kinkhead converted the fastest lap at a speed of 289.76 miles per hour (official figure). The announcement of the result was greeted by singing of the National Anthem and acclamation by an immense crowd. The Crown Prince shook hands with the British fliers. All Italian authorities unanimously praise the British performance. Sir Samuel Hoare has cabled his congratulations, paying tribute to the Italians on their sportsmanship.

Webster who is 27 hails from Walsall where he was an elementary schoolboy. He served in the Infantry as a private and was gazetted in the Air Force in 1918. He served for five years on the North-West Frontier of India where he was awarded the Air Force Cross. His plane is a graceful craft painted silver and royal blue. Its fuselage is entirely of metal. The floats are of Duralmin and the wings of wood.—Reuter's Special.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEPT. 28TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday, acquaint thyself with this true reading and prediction that generosity and chivalry are the two main traits of your character. You would readily forgive the misdeeds of your enemies and of these you have cartloads and (dung) heapfuls. You must beware not only of the (human) snakes in the grass, but those snakes who are not concealed from your gaze, and whom you consider to be quite harmless. Forgive them as you may, they will never let go a single opportunity of biting you and like barking, biting dogs, God made the snakes for biting, not for naturalists' delectation or edification. At times, you are impulsive and blurt out things for which you repent soon after. This is a common human failing. Were it otherwise the number of law courts in the world would not be even one-fourth of the present number, if humanity really were patient, calm and sedate, and not merely prattled in "peace on earth and good-will to mankind." Many times, you are elated at unexpected successes, and then harp on your bravery or charity, and get them trumpeted in the press in order to get titles after hankering which you sell your otherwise good soul. The wise words of the great Gujarati poet require to be hammered into your head so forcibly that they may not be "in one ear and out the other." One couplet is sufficient to bring you to your senses. The poet said: "Soorana sardar kai kayar thai natha, sadavrat denar man bhanga thai gatha." That is, in this unstable, frail world, "those who were the leaders of the brave bolted away, worried and distressed. Those who were giving free food to the poor, lost their prestige and were nowhere". Such is the whirligig of time.

RELIEF OF HELPLESS BEGGARS.

The following donations and subscriptions have been received towards the above Fund:—

From N M Wadia, Charities for July 1927 Rs. 100; From Mr. Osman Sobani Rs. 11; From the Executors of the late Mr. Jestanji D. Khandalawala Rs. 25; From the Executors of Sir Ratan Tata Charities for September 1927, Rs. 200; From Mr. K B Mehta Rs. 25.

ISLAM IN EUROPE.

LORD HEADLEY'S VIEWS.

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

"Islam in Europe" was the subject of an interview given to the Associated Press by Mr. Mir Mazharuddin, Dy. Post Master General of Madras, who with Mrs. Mazharuddin visited recently Europe and the Continent.

MOSQUE DE PARIS.

Mr. Mazharuddin described Paris as the most interesting place they visited during their stay in Europe. He gave a description of the famous Mosque de Paris built by the French Government. It is a very grand and beautiful building and a Cafe and Sarai are attached to it. All visitors belonging to any religion are admitted freely. The mosque is situated in the centre which is mostly populated by Arabs. The Arabs in France are leading a very happy and contented life and they are treated very kindly by the French authorities. It is noteworthy that the Arab women in France do not observe the purdah system.

I'D CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON.

At the time of the I'dul Fitter Mr. and Mrs. Mazharudin were in London and they attended the prayers in the Working Mosque. Mr. Mazharuddin described this interesting function at length. It was attended by about 500 Muslims. Besides the English converts there were Muslims from India, Arabia, Turkey and Egypt. Maulvi Abdul Majeed was the Imam, and after the performance of 'Namaz' he read his "Khutba" (sermon) in English. When it was over a lunch was arranged in a huge tent erected for the purpose. It was here that these Indian tourists visited Lord Headley Farooq who embraced Islam in 1913 and also performed a 'Haj' (pilgrimage) with Khwaja Kamaluddin.

LORD HEADLEY ON ISLAM.

Lord Headley invited to tea Mr. and Mrs. Mazharuddin at his place. He discussed with them the present condition of Muslims at great length. Lord Headley deplored when he heard from his guests the backwardness of his co-religionists in India. He extolled in high terms the good administration in Mecca during the Haj. He said that he found all the pilgrims quite happy and cheerful and performing their religious observances quite freely.

ISLAM A WORLD RELIGION.

Lord Headley assured the visitors that in his opinion Islam was the religion best-fitted to be a world religion, but he held that allowances must be made for the varying climatic conditions as well as for the social conditions prevalent in different countries. What an Arab may find quite an easy thing to go through may not suit an Englishman who is surrounded by different circumstances.. If allowance is not made for these things then it will be difficult to find many converts. What Lord Headley seems to think is "win first the essentials and the minor points will follow almost as a matter of course."

PARTY OF LADIES.

The visitors were taken by Lord Headley to a party of ladies in his mansion near the Buckingham Palace. The ladies were very much interested in knowing something about Muslim women in India. The visitors assured them that though the Muslim ladies in India were in a very backward condition they were now progressing very satisfactorily. Their condition is surely much better that it was some twenty years back.

JUSTICE AMEER ALI ON COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES.

The visitors paid a visit to the Right Honourable Justice Ameer Ali also as they were invited to tea by Mrs. Ameer Ali. Justice Ameer Ali was very glad to know of his many friends in India, especially in Calcutta. He said that he was very sorry to read of the communal disturbances in India, especially of the unfortunate happenings at Calcutta. He wished that before long the present state of affairs would cease and the old brotherly feeling would be revised between the two communities.

A MOSQUE IN LONDON.

Justice Ameer Ali mentioned to the visitors his scheme of erecting a grand and beautiful mosque in the centre of London. He held that considering the great number of Muslims on which His Majesty the King rules it is a great drawback that London did not possess even a single mosque. Arrangements are now being made to erect one, and an appeal for funds has already been made to rich Indian Muslims and especially to the Muslim princes in India.

RAMLILA IN CAWNPORE

UNITY BOARD SETS TO WORK

CAWNPORE, Sept. 27.

The preliminary Ramlila celebrations passed off here peacefully. Adequate precautionary measures have been adopted by the authorities.

The local Unity Board is in the field with its earnest efforts for the restoration of communal unity and concord. A manifesto signed by 30 members of the Board has been issued appealing to Hindus and Muslims to observe peace and mutual co-operation.—Free Press.

CHERISH VIRTUE OF PATRIOTISM.

PROF. SESHADRI'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

PATNA, Sept. 26.

Presiding over the twentieth session of the Bihar Students' Conference at Muzaffarpore, to-day, Professor P. Seshadri of Benares Hindu University, gave some wholesome advice to students. He told them to realise that a nation could not have a great destiny before it if it was to be a prey to the custom of early marriages. He pleaded for the abolition of the purda system. They must condemn themselves uncivilised, said the Professor if they believed that their characters had got to be preserved by preventing them from looking at women other than their mothers, sisters and wives. He exhorted the students to stick to the fundamental principle of equality among human things and refuse to allow any unfair distinction being drawn not merely between man and man, but between man and woman.

Concluding, he exhorted the students to entertain high ambitions in life without any fear that great things on which they had set their hearts were not capable of realisation. Carlyle was not far wrong when he said that success in life depended on the choice of ideals, provided, of course, that strenuous attempts were made for their realisation. He therefore advised his hearers to apply themselves in a dedicated spirit to the work they had chosen and the career they had mapped out for them, for lives of all men had been dedicated and a singleness of purpose had dominated them throughout. "It is a noble aspiration which many of you cherish that you should be of great service to the motherland in the field of politics. Prepare yourselves for it and cherish the great virtue of patriotism in its real sense without clinging to its mere superficial trappings."—Free Press.

LIBEL ON INDIAN WIDOWS

EDITOR OF "STATESMAN" ACQUITTED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

Order was passed to-day in the case in which Mr. Surendranath Roy Choudhury charged the Editor of the "Statesman" under Section 500, Indian Penal Code, for having published a defamatory speech of Mr. Pilcher on Indian women in the "Statesman" of 12th August.

The Magistrate in discharging the accused remarked that the imputations as published were defamatory. There could not be any doubt that Mr. Pilcher referred to Indian widows, as a collection of persons. He even quoted census figures for others to judge that he meant all the widows of this country. Any widow of India or anybody interested in her reputation might reasonably take exception to it.

People in Bengal, added the Magistrate, knew widows in devotion, sacrificed their lives freely and cheerfully on the funeral pyre of their dead husbands. This being the position, the Magistrate held, that the accused did not know or had no reasons to believe that the imputations could harm the reputation of widows. He did it in good faith and for the protection of Indians by way of warning them against any adverse estimate of others. The accused could not possibly mean to offend his thousands of Indian readers and subscribers whom he knew to be interested in the widows of the land.—Free Press.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION AGAINST MR. PRADHAN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—

Sir,—It is evident that the move by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai in respect of the motion of non-confidence against the Minister of Excise is misconceived and betrays the dearth of statesmanship on the part of the mover and consequently the party which he has the honour to belong to. The Swaraj or the Congress party stands for some definite principles and it is imperative that the policy which guides their actions should be consistent and above reproach. We cannot make out what is the underlying motive that has actuated the honourable member to give the notice of a motion of the like nature regarding the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan who holds the portfolio of Excise and Forests. The Congress party and the public in general have been throughly convinced of the futility and huge sham of Dyarchy: but, unfortunately, the Congress Party is not in a position to give a death blow to the citadel of beauracracy, the nationalist forces in the country having been dislocated and disorganised at the present juncture.

What good, I asked in right earnestness, can be achieved by moving the resolution of no-confidence against one Minister? Is there any ghost of chance of securing the requisite support? As a matter of fact, all the ministers under the present dyarchical system are powerless to do any very great benefit to the country. It is the system that must be attacked and get it changed for the better. But that task cannot be achieved unless all the nationalsist parties in the country with counted action put a stubborn fight.

It is high time, therefore, that all the nationalist leaders and especially the Congress parrty co-operate with each other and with co-ordinate efforts embark upon a definite policy to be followed in the Councils by which the country will be most benefited. Yours etc.,

D. W. JOSHI.

FLOOD RELIEF IN GUJERAT

COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

The final agenda of the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona shows that over 250 Resolutions are to be moved by various members. Mr. J. C. Swaminarayen has no less than 46 to his credit and Messrs. Ginwalla, Shivdasani and Bole having 23, 20 and 18 respectively. Some of the Resolutions, however, are common to several members. The most conspicuous resolutions are those that deal with flood relief in Gujerat.

Dr. Dixit will move three resolutions demanding generous remission of land revenue in the affected parts of Gujerat and the appointment of a Committee to investigate all the economic evils of the floods.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

Mr. Haji Ibrahim Jitikar's Resolution asks Government to "prohibit music before mosques in all parts of the Presidency."

Mr. V. N. Jog. will move that "this Council recommends to Government to move the Government of India to create a new linguistic province for the Karnatak, uniting the Kannada speaking parts of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and Coorg, and that the Council recommends to Government that steps should be taken forthwith to give full effect to the recommendations made in the minority report of Sir M. Visnesvarayas committee on technical education and that the necessary provision be made in the next year's budget for that purpose.

Mr. H. D. Shivdasani will that this fove Council recommends to Government that the revision settlements recently introduced in the Chorasi and Bardoli talukas of the Surat district should not be given effect to until the principles of revision settlements are put on a statutory basis by the amendment of the Bombay Land Revenue Code to be brought before the Legislative Council shortly, as it will lead to great injustice to the poor cultivators of these two talukas if action is taken on revision settlement proposals based on the old principles."

Mr. B. T. Desai, will move that the Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the grievances of the cultivators of talukdari, inamdari, amindari and khoti villages of the Bombay Presidency and to recommend legislation for their removal.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, will move that this Council recommends to Government to adopt the principle of joint electorates in all elected bodies and to press upon the attention of the Government of India and other authorities, including the Parliamentary or Royal Commission responsible for the statutory inquiry into the Indian constitution, the desirability and necessity of abolishing the principle of communal electorates in the legislatures as harmful to the growth of democracy, subject, if necessary, to safeguards like the reservation of seats on population bases for a definite period of years."

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, will move that this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the present system of auctioning liquor shops in the Bombay Presidency be discontinued and that Government should adopt such mesures for the disposal of liquor shops as will ensure a legitimate revenue.

Mr. A. D. Sheth will move that this Council remommends to Government to represent to the Government of India the desire of this Council that the Northern Frontier Cordon should be removed as soon as possible, and the necessity of appointing as soon as possible a commission to inquire into tthe circumstances which enalled goods imported throuh certain Kathiawar ports to complete with goods imported through other portss at places where it is believed, they could not have so competed; and further to communicate to the Government of India the opinion of this Council that any arrangements which involve the payments of annual grants to the Kathiawar States would be prejudicial to the interests of the British Indian taxpayer.

Further Resolutions will be published in these columns in to-morrow's issue.

COMMUNISTS AND FLOOD SUFFERERS.

LONDON PARTY'S CONTRIBUTION TO GUJARAT FUND

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

The General Secretary, the All-India Trade Union Congress sends the following for publication:—

"The Communist Party, London, has sent a sum of Rs. 132-8-0 (£10) to the All-India Trade Union Congress, as contribution towards the Flood Relief Fund."—A.P.

RECONSTRUCTION IN GUJARAT

MODEL VILLAGE EXPERIMENT

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27.

The new model village proposed to be built on the river Sudhi in the Nadiad taluk is likely to cost about Rs. 65,000 exclusive of land. Only mud and wood will be used in construction. It will accommodate about 150 families. The foundation stone of the model village will be laid on the 6th of October by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

If the first model village proves a successful experiment it is understood that the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee would have other villages destroyed by the floods built, on a similar model.—Free Press.

PRESIDENT PATEL IN NADIAD.

NADIAD, Sept. 27.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly reached Nadiad this morning. He was busy the whole day arranging with the workers his tour programme. Mr. Patel will commence his tour to-morrow.—A.P.

WAR GUILT.

HINDENBURG'S DENIAL.

POINCARE'S CHALLENGE

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Bar le Duc.—President Hindenburg's denial of Germany's war guilt was challenged by Mr. Poincare who addressing the General Council of the Department Meuse said that no country was more devoted to the cause of peace before the Great War than France. The War brought too many killings of old men and women and too many burnings of houses to the invaded France for the French not to feel their duty to protest when they heard evidence being denied. France wished to forget it all, but she did not wish to see lies recorded in history.—Reuter.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT

CAPT. MACKINTOSH POSTPONES.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Captain McIntosh has postponed his trans-Atlantic flight till 1928. He left Baldonnel this evening for Bristol on board the "Princess Xenia" in which he proposes to fly to India this year.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST LABOUR TROUBLE

CHINESE FEAR OF RECRUDESCENCE

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Shanghai.—Strikes flood of Communist propaganda and the undercurrent of labour unrest justify the Chiese apprehensions that the winter will witness a recrudescence of Communist labour trouble in the Yangtse valley, especially in Hankow and Shanghai. The military situtionin Shanghai is stagnant. Nationalists have not mobilised owing to lack of money, munitions and winter clothing. Local Chinese bankers are refusing funds.

Conditions in Hankow are very serious, and fresh meat and vegetables are not obtainable.

General Tangsengchi in an endeavour to tide over his financial difficulties has ordered the Central Bank of China to suspend business, thus inflicting the greatest hardship on all Chinese as the Central Bank's notes are the only legal currency hitherto. South China has been drawn into the turmoil by the entry into Swatow of 15,000 Communist troops from Kinagsi. Some Chinese residents have been shot.

A Japanese destroyer has landed sixty men to protect Japanese Consulate and

RAMLILA IN DELHI.

PEACEFUL CELEBRATIONS

DELHI, Sept. 27.

The preliminary Ramlila celebrations passed off peacefully yesterday. The celebrations terminated late at night.—A.P.

CHAMANLAL'S HOUSE RAID

WHAT POLICE FOUND THERE?

LAHORE, Sept. 26.

Dewan Chamanlal M.L.A., has issued a statement to the press denying that the proscribed pamphlet "China and India" was found as a result of the police search of his residence. He states that police took away a copy of cyclostyled matter entitled "Notes for speakers" issued by the British Labour Council for Chinese freedom.—A.P.

VIRTUES OF PATIENCE AND OPTIMISM

JAMNALALJI'S ADVICE TO MARWARI YOUTHS

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

Agrasen Jayanti was celebrated with great enthusiasm to-day by the Provincial Marwari Agrawal Sabha who held a meeting in the temple of Shri Narayan under the presidency of Mr. Anandi Lalji Poddar, a prominent merchant of the city. Speeches were made, among others, by Mr. Ghanshamdas Birla, M.L.A., Mr. D. P. Khaitan of Calcutta, and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

Mr. Ghanshamdas Birla appealed to the members of the community to work for the good of the community and for the good of the country.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj stated hat ideals, when found unworkable, should be replaced by new ones and given trial to by young men. In so doing, he said that older generation ought not to stand in the way of young men. He particularly commended to the audience the virtues of patience and optimism.—Free Press.

TREASURY BILLS.

SALE BY TENDER

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

Total amount applied for was Rs. 3,24,15,000. Tenders to the amount of Rs. 1,60,00,000 were received at Rs. 97-4-0 and above and were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 97-4-4 approximately.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, Sept. 29.

Mr. Hberjibehedin's At Home to members of Hon. Presidency Magistrates' Association and also to stipendiary magistrates, the Taj, 6 p.m.

New India Assurance Company Eighth Ordinary General Meeting to be held at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Registered Office, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

B.I.S.N. Company's steamer s.s. "Karagola" from South and East African ports is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday morning, the 1st proximo and she will proceed to No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival.

Clan line s.s. "Ogilvy" arrived London on the morning of 26th inst.

IDAR PRAJAKIYA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal a public meeting of the subjects of Idar State residing in Bombay will be held at Hirabag Lecture Hall, C. P. Tank, to-day (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the orders of the Dewan prohibiting public meetings, distribution of leaflets and entry of certain newspapers, in the State. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Those members of the Committee who are desirous of standing as candidates for the 13 seats vacant in the B.P.C.C. may send in their nominations on or before the 7th October to the Secretary, Bhuleshwar Distiret Congress Committee till 5 p.m.

Those persons who are members of the said District Congress Committee on or before 23rd July 1927, should only send in their nominations.

If there are more than 13 candidates the election will be held on Sunday the 9th October from 11-30 to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 6-30 p.m. in the office and Mr. Maganlal Desai and Mangal Kashidas Merchant will act as scrutinisers.

The annual Balance Sheet and the report of the Committee will be kept open for the inspection of every member of the Committee from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day.

BOMBAY CITY MUNICIPALITY ACT.

AMENDING ACT

The "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the text of Bill No. 34 of 1927—A Bill to amend further the Bombay City Municipalities Act XVIII, 1925.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:—

"The original Bill, XVIII of 1925, contained no provision for the extension of the term of the municipalities in existence under the old act. Act I of 1927 only partially remedied the defect by enabling the Government to extend it up to 31st December 1927. At present there exists no provision in the Act for extending the term of the municipalities, whose election was held before June 1926 (when the new Act came into operation), but whose ordinary term will expire after 31st December 1927. In view of the fact that no general election can be held in accordance with the rules framed under the old Act, and in view of the fact that the new rules must in ordinary course take long to come into operation on account of section 221 in the Act, it is necessary to bring this Bill to prevent a standstill of, and a dead-lock in, the municipalities the extension of whose term has not been provided for by the amending Act I of 1927.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	September 27.
Previous Closing Rate	21.38
To-day's Opening Rate	21.54
Difference	plus .16
To-day's Closing Rate	21.69
Difference	plus .31

LIVERPOOL

	September 27.
Previous Closing Rate	11.25
To-day's Opening Rate	11.47
Difference	plus .22
To-day's Closing Rate	11.44
Differenc	plus .19
Broach Expectation	440-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Sept. 27.
Silver Ready	25 10 0
Difference	lower 0 1 0
Silver Forward	25 9 0
Difference	lower 0 1 0

ALLEGED EXTORTION OF MONEY.

ANGLO-INDIAN WOMAN CHARGED.

A MERCHANT'S COMPLAINT

Abdul Aziz, a Meerut Merchant for some time staying at the Novelty Hotel, Carnac Road, Bombay, appeared before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday morning, and prayed for process against Olive Lavielette, an Anglo-Indian woman staying at the same Hotel on a charge of attempting to extort money by putting him (complainant) in fear of injury.

In the course of his complaint, Mr. Aziz stated that he reached Bombay on September 9 on business, and took up his lodgings at the Novelty Hotel. The accused who was putting up in a room on the same floor as his in the same Hotel, approached him on September 16, and on several occasions after that and demanded money which demands he absolutely refused to meet with. While he was at the Victoria Terminus Station on the 24th instant, to catch the race special with a friend the accused, approached the complainant and demanded Rs. 300. This the complainant refused to pay. After the complainant and his friend took their seats in the race special, the accused followed them and demanded money again. She threatened to get the complainant arrested if he did not pay. She also made several false allegation against him such as that she was enticed away by the complainant and that he had promised her Rs. 300. Having been threatened the complainant reported the matter to the police and urged them to protect him from the molestation of the accused. The police removed the accused from the compartment, but the complainant having been put out broke his journey at Karjat and returned to Bombay.

ALLEGED EXTORTION OF RS. 1,000.

Not stopping at this, the accused it was alleged, went to the complainant's room on the 25th inst., at 9.30 p.m. and attempted to extort Rs. 1,000 from him by threatening him that she would complain to the police that he had enticed her away when the complainant refused to do what she wanted, the accused threw down an envelope which contained a letter repeating the threats and went away.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of a bailable warrant against the accused.

RAILWAY HOTEL CASE

EIGHT ACCUSED ACQUITTED

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court, disposed of on Monday afternoon one of the three cases that are pending in connection with the police raid on the 16th instant that took place in the Billiard Saloon of the Railway Hotel. Acting on receipt of certain information, Deputy Inspector Husein of the Lamington Road Police Station sent a bogus bettor with a marked five-rupee note to one Mahomedali, keeper of the billiard saloon, to lay a bet on three horses due to run at the races next day at Poona. After placing the bet, the bogus bettor returned and signalled to the police who entered the saloon and found about nine persons inside together with the keeper. A search revealed a number of betting slips containing figures and names of horses while the marked note was found in the cash-box. The keeper was charged for keeping a public gaming-house and the nine persons were also charged for being found in a gaming-house for the purpose of gaming. The nine persons included an Anglo-Indian by the name of Munro who was undefended, two Parsis Driver and Darukhanawalla, and six Mahomedans who were defended by Mr. Farikh and Mr. St. John, pleaders. Arguing on behalf of the Parsi accused Mr. Parikh submitted that his clients had come into the saloon for the purpose of playing billiards and one of them had a cue in his hand when the police entered. With regard to the 6 Mahomedans, Mr. St. John argued that though under the warrant a presumption arose that the persons found in the place were present for purpose of gaming, it was not necessary to produce strict proof to rebut the presumption as long as it was made to appear to the Court that the persons found in such a place had come there with varying objects. In the course of a written judgment, his Worship held that the first accused, Munro, was undoubtedly there for the purpose of gaming and convicted and fined him Rs. 30. His Worship agreed with the defence pleaders on the various points raised by them and ordered the eight accused to be acquitted and the money found on their persons to be returned to them. The case against the keeper was adjourned.

CONVICTED FOR CHEATING

A MERCHANT SENTENCED TO 3 MONTHS

Adamji Karimji of Abdul Hussein Alibhai Sankliwalla and Co. who stood charged with cheating a Copper and Brass Merchant of Pydhownie named Kikabhoy Sultanali in respect of vessels to the value of Rs. 913-2-3 was convicted on the charge against him by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500.

The case against the accused was that on April 8, he had gone to the complainant's shop and placed an order for vessels to the value of Rs. 913-2-3 on the representation that he wanted to send them to Karachi. The accused took delivery of the vessels on April 14 and promised to pay the cash on receipt of advice from Karachi to the effect that the goods was in order. He put off payment several times after that on the ground that he had not received any news from Karachi. As he was put off often, the complainant grew suspicious and learned on inquiries the accused had never sent the vessels to Karachi but had sold some of them to a Marwadi and that he had filed his schedule in insolvency on April 26.

The accused pleded not guilty. He admitted having obtained the vessels but denied that he ever said anything about sending them to Karachi. He admitted that while he took over charge of the vessels when he was in financial embarrassment.

The Magistrate disbelieved the story of the accused and held that the accused had obtained vessels from the complainant under false representations and had no intention to pay for them. He had moreover sold the vessels and used the proceeds for himself. The Magistrate found him guilty and sentenced him as above.

A WRONG FATAL DOSE

Manekbai Manchershah Hodiwalla (52) residing at Government Gate Road, Parel, wanted to take purgative on Saturday morning and took a teaspoonful of white powder which she thought was Epsom salt. At about 4 p.m. she became ill and began to vomit and purge. She was removed to the Charak Clinic where she told Dr. R. N. Cooper that she had taken some powder taking it as Epsom salt. The powder was sent to the Chemical Analyser where it was ascertained that it was Potassium Chloride. She died on Monday. In the medical opinion she had taken an overdose which had proved fatal.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to Potassium Chloride poisoning.

"BUSINESS MUST[illegible] ALOOF FROM S[illegible]ENT."

"NEVER SUPPORTED [illegible]AYO'S BOOK."

MR. BILLIMORIA'S [illegible]ST AGAINST "HERALD" A[illegible]LES.

The "Statesman" controversy apparently has not seen its last in the Improvements Committee. It was now for Mr. S. B. Billimoria to take up the cudgel on behalf of himself and some of his colleagues to reply to the alleged misleading and mischievous articles written in the "Indian National Herald" with reference to their attitude in supporting the motion to give advertisement to the "Statesman." In a letter dated the 26th September, 1927, to the Chairmen, Improvements Committee, he wrote:—

MR. BILLIMORIA'S LETTER.

My attention has been drawn to a series of articles published by a local paper ("Indian National Herald") with which one or two members of the Committee have associated themselves and I take this opportunity, with your permission, to put in my most emphatic protest at the distorted mischievous version of the "Statesman Advertisement" discussion in the Committee.

The articles, while mischievous and misleading, are wholly untruthful. The motives adduced and attributed show the mentality of the authors of such incorrect statement and if it is ever believed by them that I would be drawn into a controversy over such false and deliberately misleading statements they are mistaken. I treat such writings and the writers of those articles with the contempt they deserve.

But when an attempt is made to create ill-feeling and hostility between a peace-loving community like the Parsis with their sister community the Hindus an emphatic protest is called for to expose the low mentality of such people.

While H. E. the Viceroy has been endeavouring his very best in words as well as in deeds to bring about peace and harmony, union and goodwill among the Hindus and Mahomedans, when the leaders of these communities are helping to solve the difficult situation, it is deplorable, if not contemptible, to endeavour to create a split between the Parsi and Hindu communities.

Let it be said to the credit of each and every Parsi member of the Board as well as the Committee that not one of them has either supported Miss Mayo's writing or approved of a correspondent's views in the "Statesman." The honourable attitude of those members throughout has been one of principle not to mix politics with business and even if this appears to be a fault or a grievance to others, who view things from a different angle of vision it is to be regretted that the views should be deliberately misconstrued and mischievously misrepresented so as to bring about a conflict where peace and harmony exists. I challenge both of the members of the Committee who have subscribed to these articles taken exception to, to point out which Enropean or Parsi member ever uttered a syllable endorsing the views expressed in Miss Mayo's "Mother India" or supported the view of the correspondent of the "Statesman." The least that I could say of such articles is that it is a cowardly and shameful attack by a journal which is capable of fabricating lies.

The name of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has apparently been dragged in for the achievement of a mischievous object and the statement contained in the article that politics in terms of finance are discussed by the Chamber is as untrue as the other matters stated in the articles. The members of the Chamber being all businessmen know full well what weight to attach to such irresponsible vapourings.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar: What is the resolution of the Committee in respect of Mr. Billimoria's letter, which has been treated as an urgent item?

Chairman: It is for the Committee to decide.

Mr. S. B. Billimoria: Sir, I want to say something more in connection with this matter.

Chairman: Yes, you can.

MR. BILLIMORIA'S PROTEST.

Mr. Billimoria then said:—Because I supported the proposition for an advertisement in the "Statesman" it does not necessarily follow that I endorse the correspondent's views. It is unthinkable how it could be construed that I would be a party to supporting a base attack on the fair name of the women of this country. In the discharge of my professional duties either as Liquidator of companies or Receiver of Estates I have numerous occasions to advertise in the newspapers. Does it follow, therefore, that I am in agreement with the policy of the paper or the views expressed by some writers? I look at matters from a business point of view as an advertisement in which paper it is likely to catch the eye of the public to secure the end for which the advertisement is published.

MR. SILAM EXPLAINS.

Mr. S. L. Silam pointed out that Mr. Billimoria had misunderstood his interview published in the "Indian National Herald." If he (Mr. Billimoria) read the interview carefully he would find that he had not made any allegations against the Parsi members of the Committee. What he actually said was that he entirely dissociated himself from the views held by his Parsi friends on the Committee that business should be placed above politics. He did not say that he disapproved of the views expressed by the other members of the Committee.

Mr. Billimoria: Does Mr. Silam say that the interview that appeared in the "Indian National Herald" is otherwise from the article in which attacks have been levelled against me?

Mr. Silam: I am not responsible for the views expressed in the artiele.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola: How are we concerned with letters and articles published in newspapers?

After some discussion, the Chairman moved that the letter be recorded and the Committee agreed to the resolution.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTE'S RULE EASIER.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

In the Share Market jutes section owing to profit-taking and poor outside support ruled generally easier. Coals were steady. Raneegunge are marked up about 1 1/2 points. In industrials Kumardhubi and Assam Saw were wanted while Indian Iron and Steel were steadier. In teas the auction sales of small lots were on the whole marked lower and generally there was very little enquiry. As the session advanced some improvment was noticeable. In cottons Bengal-Nagpore are down one point while Dunbars are also easier. Government securities were unchanged.—A. P.

SWAMI SATYADEO'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha Swami Satyadeo will give his second lecture to-day (Wednesday) at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m. on "Hindu Sangathan in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries."

FREEDOM FOR INDIA

DON'T EXPECT IT AT BRITAIN'S HANDS.

MR. BIRLA'S DISAPPOINTING IMPRESSIONS.

To hear Mr. G. D. Birla, the employees' representative to the last sessions of the International Labour Conference, relate his experiences of his Continental tour, the Marwaris of Bombay mustered strong at the Shivnarayan Nemani's Wadi, Thakurdwar Road, on Tuesday night. Among those present were Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, Govindlal Shivlal, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Rameshwardas Birla and others. Mr. Anandilal Poddar presided.

Mr. Birla in the course of his speech stated that he was simply amazed at the wonderful energy of Europeans in general and English people in particular. The condition of people in the Continent were much better than the condition of people in India. In England no human being slept unfed or unclothed and the poorest of the people there were richer than the common people in India. Every person in England was a 100 per cent. patriot and would encourage nothing that was not English.

Mr. Birla thought people on the Continent were not richer than Indians in intellect, but were certainly more energetic, more patriotic and more painstaking. The speaker asked the Indian people not to expect the Britishers to give India anything like political freedom, and he was disappointed to find that India had hopelessly few sincere friends in England.

After the meeting Mr. Birla attended a "priti bhojan" organised by the Marwari community in his honour.

7 YEARS FOR ASSAULT AND ROBBERY

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Common Jury.)

The complainant, Tukaram Krishnaji, was returning from Madhav Bagh at 10-30 p.m. to his residence, where he was attacked and assaulted by one accused called Dhondo Dagdoo. The complainant pressed his hand in the inner pocket of his coat, meanwhile the accused gave the complainant, who is an old man, two blows and snatched away a ten-rupee note from his pocket. The complainant Tukaram Krishnaji raised an alarm, and a police constable appeared on the scene, on seeing the P. C. approaching the accused ran away. This incident was also seen by another witness called Tukaram Ganoo, who was there. The policeman chased the accused and with difficulty laid his hand in the accused, and brought him back to the complainant, who readily identified him both as his robber and his assailant. After the witnesses were examined, the address of Counsel followed. His Lordship summed up the case to the jury. The jury found the accused guilty. Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore, Counsel for the prosecution, pressed for a severe sentence, in the interest and safety of the public. His Lordship sentenced the accused to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. Dr. N. H. Daruwala appeared for the accused.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE

Adapted from the Saturday Evening Post story by the popular writer of humorous short stories, George Weston, the Universal-Jewel production, "Taxi! Taxi!" will be the feature of the programme at the Universal Picture House.

The picture is a hilarious farce completely devoid of serious intent and again brings to the screen in the Universal production that master of comedy, Edward Everett Horton.

Horton, a well-known stage star, has become recognized as one of the screen's most brilliant farceur, through his work in "Poker Faces," "The Whole Town's Talking," "Beggar on Horseback," "To the Ladies" and other productions.

Dainty little Marian Nixon plays the feminine lead opposite Horton, and the supporting cast includes Burr McIntosh, Lucien Littlefield, William V. Monk and several others.

"Taxi Taxi!" was directed by Melville Brown, the scenario writer recently made a director by Universal, whose first production, "Her Big Night" with Laura La Plante as the star, has made such a tremendous public success.

The story was adapted to the screen by the director and Raymond Cannon.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Rome.—A son has been born to Sgr. Mussolini in his country-house at Carpene. The child will be christened in the local church with the name of Romano.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Geneva.—At the closing of the League Assembly Mr. Guani, President, emphasized the harmony characterising the Assembly which enabled detailed instructions to be given to the Committees to continue their work throughout the year. He said he felt convinced that none of the Governments concerned would dream of evading the written or unwritten engagements contracted at Geneva. That was the true contribution of the League to world unity.—Reuter.

NIDADAVOLE, Sept. 27.

Reiterating his firm faith in the principle of accepting half a loaf rather than rejecting it till the full loaf was offered Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, Development Minister, said that even under diarchy he could do much to relieve the hunger and thirst of the starving millions at least to a certain extent.

He appealed to the people to issue a mandate to their delegates to the Madras Congress to sink all trivial differences in political ranks and to unite as one man for the upliftment of the starving millions.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

A story of the brutality of dacoits was narrated before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Alipur in the case in which Suren Sirdar and three others were charged with arson, dacoity and murder. The Magistrate committed all the four accused to the Sessions.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 26.

The Ahmedabad Flood Relief Committee is now supplying building materials at cost price. The Committee is preparing chunam itself and will make about one crore bricks.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

Col. Gidney, who broke his journey here on his way to Calcutta, addressed a meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association. He pointed out the necessity of giving evidence before the Royal Commission with one voice. He spoke of the prospects of Anglo-Indians in the British Army either as officers or men and explained his efforts in that direction. The Colonel also reminded the community that they belonged to this country and they should have Indian outlook.—A. P.

HOMAGE TO THE DEAD

"THEY FOUGHT AND DIED FOR LIBERTY."

Yesterday was a sacred day for the Parsees being a day dedicated to the memory of the dead. Thousands of men and women assembled in the open space at the entrance of the Towers of Silence near the Parsee War Memorial to pay their homage to those who lost their lives in the great war. A sharp shower of rain fell, but this was not allowed to disturb the ceremony which was carried on uninterrupted.

Prior to the commencement of the public meeting the "Jashen" ceremony was performed in the Parekh Dharmasala by priests under the supervision of Shams-ul-ulma, Dr. Dastur Sanjana.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

The proceedings commenced with prayers offered by Dr. Dastur. Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, the City Mayor was in the chair. A number of distinguished guests were present among whom were the Consuls of Italy, Portugal, Japan and America, Dr. Jivanjee J. Mody and others. A telegram from Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, regretting his unavoidable absence was read. Mr. G. A. Thomas, the Collector of Bombay, who was deputed by the Governor to represent the Government was also present. Letters of sympathy from the Consuls of Belgium and Persia were read.

Eloquent tributes were then paid to the memory of those who fell in the great war by several speakers who said that they fought and died for the liberty of the nations in Europe and Asia.

PARSI ALL-SOULS' DAY

The Shehenshahi Parsis of Bombay, as usual, observed yesterday, which was the 19th day of their month, as their All Souls' Day, at the Towers of Silence, by performing Jashan ceremony and offering sandalwood to the sacred fire in the fire-temple, which is located in the vast compound of the Towers. This day is particularly observed with great solemnity, as the Parsis believe that the souls of all their relatives and ancestors who have left this world return to the earth that day. Large number of Zoroastrians, of both sexes, visited the Towers, either in the morning or in the evening and prayed for the repose of the souls. The buses destined for Warden Road as well tram-cars up to Gowalia Tank Road were crowded, owing to the rush of the Parsis.

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION.

POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER RISE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Liverpool, Sept. 27, 12-10 p.m.

Market 30 points higher since yesterday's close. Unwanted rains in many sections. Temperature very low. Believe early killing frost will do serious damage. Expect reduced crop estimates will soon be current, causing higher prices.

BATLIBOI'S

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1927.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

The Bombay University Reform Bill has left the hands of the Select Committee with no greater improvements in principle than in the original form: and as the dissenting minutes also do not make any reference to the points of fundamental principles involved in this Bill, it is not too much to assume that those responsible for the shaping of the Bill are either innocent of any knowledge of the principles concerned or unwilling to apply that knowledge to making the measure a really progressive reform of the "Alma mater." We have examined, in these columns, the several clauses of the Bill needing radical redrafting if the demands of a really modern, teaching and progressive as well as a popular University are to be fulfilled. There would, therefore, be no use going over the same ground again, after the Select Committee has manhandled the Bill, beyond just observing that not one of the suggestions for reconsideration we have put forward seem to have commended itself to the members of the Select Committee. It is to be hoped, however, that the Council as a body will realise more fully than the members of the Select Committee have done, its responsibility not only to the electorate which has returned the majority of the members, but also to the future generation in this Presidency; and so alter the Bill when it next comes up before it as to satisfy these demands. As Mr. Swaminarayan has pointed out, most of the changes demanded by the popular representatives in the Select Committee were turned down by the official Chairman, the original clause, or its amendment suiting the wishes of the bureaucracy, being retained by a casting vote in many cases. This is enough justification for the Council as a body to take in hand the Bill seriously itself, and not be stampeded by the self-made experts on University Reform into sanctioning reforms which are worse than no reform at all.

Leaving aside the question of principles, there are even in detail many provisions in the Bill, which must prove objectionable in the eyes of the popular representatives. The constitution of the Senate and the other authorities in the University is anything but liberal. The principles of a large proportion of nominated Fellows, of the nominated Vice-Chancellor, of a fifth wheel in the coach in the shape of a Rector, under certain limitations, the power to make appointments of the executive, academic as well as the purely ministerial staff, in the hands of a small junta called the Syndicate, these and other like provisions all breathe an air of reactionarism inconsistent with the professions of the progressive character of this measure. The details of the several constituencies for the Senate need not detain us here. We may, however, just point out that combining the ex-officio and nominated Fellows and without allowing for the possibility of official members being returned from some of the elective seats, the Senate as now proposed will be as much dominated by the official element as ever before. It may even be that the comparative shrinkage in the strength of the official element [redacted] constitution may lead to [redacted] nds of discipline much m[redacted] nd the hectoring from high[redacted] e type that some of the [redacted] overnment educational i[redacted] mour- ed to be receiving [redacted] dared to propose a non[redacted] certain honorary post in t[redacted] y come to be even more [redacted] hitherto and the prostitutio[redacted] rsity for purposes of Gove[redacted] pitation be complete. Even [redacted] upon the post of the Rec[redacted] stive. The majority of the [redacted] ittee have recommended that [redacted] ship should be instituted if a majority of the Senate vote for it, to which the official members in a dissenting minute suggest an amendment to the effect that a two-thirds majority ought to be enough. What does this portend? Why do they insist so much on the appointment of a Rector, seeing that the present Senate has turned down the proposal, and the public does not want it? If they mean to pitchfork a costly luxury upon the University,—without themselves providing the sinews of war for it,—why do they not say so in so many words that they want their retired Mr. X or their inconvenient Mr. Y to be foisted upon the University? The powers of making appointments, moreover, to the highest academic posts it is unwise to leave to the Syndicate. The Syndicate to-day makes a recommendation to the Senate and it is the Senate that makes the final appointment. To rob the Senate of this power will not be in the best interests of the University or its teaching, as it is not inconceivable,—and not without precedent within living memory,—that the small coterie making up the Syndicate would be amenable to influences not at all the most healthy for the spread of truly liberal education. The Council, we think, cannot be warned too strongly against this sinister move of adding to the already considerable patronage of the Syndicate, and so increasing the chances of favouritism, if not something worse, which would never be in harmony with the demands of really sound University organisation.

But the greatest objection to the Bill as amended by the Select Committee is the absence of any provision whatever for funds to carry out the high-sounding ideals adumbrated in the preamble and elsewhere. If they really mean the University of Bombay to become up-to-date, they ought to make a sound, adequate and permanent financial provision for carrying out the intended expansion of its activities. The present Vice-Chancellor has himself already pointed out this glaring defect of the measure in "propria persona", and the Senate has endorsed his protest at its last meeting. If the Presidency funds do not permit our taking in hand the measure, let us say so openly. We can wait for another couple of years as we have waited these twenty-three years for the reconstruction of the Bombay University on something more modern than now prevailing. But to pass this measure with all its pretensions for University extension and expansion and at the same time to provide not a pie for even a bare shot at realising those pretensions, is a double-dyed hypocrisy, which, we trust, it will not be difficult for the members of the Council to realise and to deal with as it merits to be dealt with.

PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

The Associated Press understands that the Hon. Mr. Pradhan, Excise Minister, is contemplating making one district in the Bombay Presidency dry as an experimental step in prohibition. He is understood to have chosen the Satara district for the experiment. If the report is true—its truth will be ascertained in the present session of the Legislative Council—it is but a feeble response on the part of Government to the presistent demand of the people of the Presidency for rapid strides in prohibition. It is true that the majority of the recent Prohibition Finance Committee is agreed that prohibition throughout the Presidency is not practicable all at once. But the facts and figures collected by that Committee make it clear that prohibition can be easily introduced in several districts simultaneously. There are some districts which consume less than one dram of liquor per head of the population, such as Bijapur, Satara, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Belgaum, Poona and Ahmedabad. If prohibition is introduced, in such districts, the loss of liquor revenue will be small and at the same time the risks of illicit distillation will be few and controllable. The least that Government should do is to introduce prohibition in at least one district in each Division of the Presidency, that district being chosen where the consumption of liquor is the lowest. This will create a general atmosphere favourable for the extension of prohibition throughout the Presidency. The loss of liquor revenue under such a policy, we calculate from the figures furnished by the Prohibition Finance Committee, will be about twenty lakhs and the indirect cost of enforcing prohibition will be about ten lakhs, that is, in all thirty lakhs. This amount and even more can be made good either by remission of provincial contribution or Bombay's share in income-tax or by retrenchment, without the application of any of those schemes of taxation suggested by the Committee. Fresh taxation at present is out of the question and may well be reserved for further progressive prohibition. That is the only reason why we suggest a very modest scheme. But anything less than at least one district in each Division will be a mere sop and playing with prohibition. It is, of course, understood that progressive restriction of rationing should continue.

COURAGE OR COMPROMISE?

CITY BROTHELS--TIME FOR ACTION?

(BY A VIGILANCE WORKER.)

"Tolerated vice districts become a canker of corruption in the midst of the community." These are the words, not of an irresponsible body of puritanical reformers, but of a special body of experts appointed by the League of Nations to investigate the traffic in women and children. They are embodied in the report presented to the Council of the League in April last after a world-wide enquiry carried on since 1923. They are of special interest to the citizens of Bombay, who must, if they have any regard for the fair name of their City, feel a keen sense of shame that she still possesses in her midst that foreing centre of corruption known as the Grant Road Area.

That a remedy must be found for the present dangerous and disgraceful state of affairs is the opinion of all right-thinking persons; there are, however, divergent views as to what that remedy should be. Toleration and partial segregation is the product of the present laissez aller policy, regulation and abolition of brothels are the two alternative remedies proposed.

Regulation is now largely discredited in Europe by its failure to keep a check on the evil of public morality. If Bombay decided to try this system she will definitely take a place in the rear of the march of progress when she might freely take an honourable place in the van.

Those, and I am afraid they are many who still believe that regulation is the best thing to try in Bombay should seriously study the working of the system in other countries.

The partisans of regulation are of the opinion that, as prostitution is such a deeply-rooted evil it must, therefore, be a necessary one, and that the law should permit it within certain limits, and by so doing will preserve the public from moral contamination and venereal disease. They also say that brothels are necessary for the protection of respectable women.

DOES SEGREGATED AREA PROTECT MORALS OF BOMBAY?

In order to reach their homes in Byculla, Tardeo or adjoining districts a large number of persons, including children, pass through Foras Road and Falkland Road, either on foot or by tram. Every day of their lives these grown-ups and children---and children are naturally inquisitive---are confronted with the spectacle of the haunts of vice and their inmates, the latter sometimes soliciting or bargaining with a customer, sometimes merely exhibiting themselves to the gaze of passers by. To realise the amount of notice they attract it is only necessary to board a tram at Foras Road Junction and note how almost every pair of eyes is directed to the houses where brothels are situated. A dangerous curiosity is aroused and the lowest imaginations formed in the minds of the young who are led to think that this depravity is a right and normal part of social life.

Acquiescence in a low state of morals is the inevitable result to the general public, for, we must remember to the majority what is legal is permissible.

COMPULSORY MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Remembering that 30 per cent. of the ailments treated in the General Hospitals of the City are of venereal origin we can make a guess without risk of exaggeration that 90 per cent. of the 5000 prostitutes of Bombay would be found to be suffering from venereal diseases if they were thoroughly examined by experts. 4500 women would then be refused permission to carry on their occupation and would have to receive medical treatment. As nothing can be done to ensure that men visiting prostitutes should be free from disease, it is probable that the remaining 500 would soon be infected. What then? New women would be required to take their places and they in their turn would have to be replaced. A tremendous impetus would be given to the foul activities of the procurer, who would seek to obtain new victims by fraud in the length and breadth of the land. As a matter of fact medical examination could never do more than create a false sense of security, and many men who are deterred by fear from entering brothels would allow their lowest desires to lead them there.

This last argument in favour of brothels is that they protect respectable women from insult. Has anybody ever heard a respectable woman herself say that she wishes for this protection at the expense of others? I believe not. It is constantly heard from the lips of certain persons whom one would hardly suspect of possessing such tender solicitude for the purity of women. The madams who keep brothels and middle aged ones who frequent the society of ladies of easy virtue, were eloquent on the benefit which the prostitute confers on other women. In the days when women believed all that their lords and masters thought fit to tell this argument might have served;

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MODERN INDIAN PAINTING.

TENDENCIES OF GROWTH

(By Our Special Representative.)

The wise craftsman will be, as he has been, always with us, the craftsman who reproduces but cannot create. Is the work non-western? Is he an adept in the approved "style?" Does he belong to the approved "School?" Such are the questions for which he prepares the ready made answers. It is to his interest that he should, by easily recognisable skill, attract attention and win wide support. If he could aid the common perception to pick up the plausibilities, say, the "Kangra convention" in trees or the Rajput folds in drapery or the accentuated peculiarities in figure that could be traced to the one or the other convention in Moghul or Ajanta paintings and ancient sculpture, his task would be very nearly accomplished. Work from artists of the rank, for example, of Abindra Nath Tagore or Nand Lal Bose is, however, beyond the reach or search for the plausibilities. It is not enough to find in or speak about that work in terms that would total up the number of beautiful lines and tints. Unfortunately, the presem exhibition in the Town Hall like the majority of exhibitions, contains few examples of that class of that work. Abnindra Nath Tagore's "Radha Krishna" the solitary example of the artist's work, is soothing, persuasive. Its reposeful colour leads you gently towards the lyric mood which dictates the contents of the picture.

BOSE AND HALDAR.

Nand Lal Bose, in his "illustrations" to the "Nateer Puja" the play by Rabindra Nath Tagore, has, with characteristic ease, depicted the phantom charm of groups on the stage. No one need be misled into the belief that they are Nand Lal at his best. But it is essential to remember that it is a healthy sign when art begins to aid and reform the theatre. For, art is not and has never been independent of life and the intellectual activities of the community.

Asit Haldar's drawings, evidently notes from life, reveal feelings and an intellectual grasp more decisive than those observed in similar drawings by S. Ukil. Ukil's "Radha Krishna" is attractive in colour and finished refinement. S. N. Gupta's "Kajri Dance" is nearly of the same class. It is a pity Venkatappa should have been represented as he is. His miniature portraits in ivory and his "Bird Study" create an impression not altogether favourable to the artist. Particularly unhappy is the colour, almost garish, of the portrait by him of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar. His portrait of A. N. Tagore is more creditable. And, the "Mrgtrushna," the picture reproduced in "Souvenir" but not exhibited, is certainly more clearly suggestive of Venkatappa's art and inviduality than the "Bird Study."

ABNINDRANATH TAGORE.

There are in the exhibition paintings that cleverly reproduce the line, colour and subject almost indentical with those in the familiar examples of Moghul and Rajput paintings. It would be a dangerous practice if the faculty for reproduction is given recognition and license as a creative effort. The importance of a free and responsive mind, the heightened sensitiveness of the complete artist and his prompt and spontaneous reaction are indeed rare in recognition and rare in experience. And, since these are not the usually approved qualities, G. N. Tagore's bold essays in impressioned cubism and cubed impressions have been passed by with a tolerant smile and occasionally with a sneer. Mr. Tagore ought to be congratulated on the courage with which he annoys the cleric who masquerades as the critic and for the tenacity with which he insists on the artist's inherent right to receive, experiment with and assimilate manifestations of beauty and artistic inspiration from every conceivable direction. His "Worshippers" ought to be studied. It will convey little or no meaning to the tally clerk attached to his labels. To the student Mr. Tagore's designing in space should be instructive for the result, the feeling of awe and reverence inspired by the lofty but due interior of the temple. Mr. Tagore's landsca[redacted]e

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Worth Depressed.

Addressing the students of the Nagpur University Sir J. C. Bose said that, given the necessary facilities, India could make important contributions to Science "by her special habits of mind and inherited gifts handed down from generation to generation." This is profoundly true and Sir Jagadish can speak with some authority on the subject. With all their shortcomings Indians have wonderful powers of imagination, absorption and a passion for knowledge, qualities eminently fitted for the pursuit of Science. Scientists like Sir Jagadish, Prof. Raman, Dr. Ray or Prof. Saha, men of world repute, may be exceptional. But many a youth of fine promise has never had a decent chance of the full development he was capable of. Sir Jagadish himself pointed out that the extra-ordinarily sensitive instruments employed in his research had all of them been constructed by Indian mechanicians trained in his Institute and observed that "there was a large number of young men who could be specially trained in the most advanced methods of Science in efficiently conducted institutes." For the benefit of those whom it concerned he added that "a far-sighted State policy would be required in matters of such vital importance" and that "persistence in the present attitude of apathy would lead to disaster." Incidentally, may we ask the Bombay University to arrange for a series of lectures by Sir Jagadish? It would be an inspiration to the students and professors of Science in Bombay.

The Speaker's Example.

The Hon. Mr. Patel's thirst for service is unquenchable. He is in no mood to rest himself after his heavy work in the Assembly where he spared neither himself nor others. He is not satisfied with his own contribution to the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund nor with collecting donations from the Princes and the people of India. He must now "live and work among the sufferers for two months." The distress of Gujarat—his own Gujarat—has gripped his heart. Mr. Patel is not easily moved. But he was moved to tears even by the reports of that distress when he landed on Indian soil after his visit to England. His work now in the fields of Gujarat, a somewhat harder job than calling speakers to order, should be an example to younger workers, especially to the college students who will shortly be going to their homes in Gujarat for their vacation. The Speaker of India's Parliament has already shown them the way how this vacation can be spent most meritoriously.

Indianising Bombay Port Trust.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, whose representation to the Government of India regarding the Indianisation of the Calcutta Port Trust services we noticed a few days ago, has made now a similar representation to the Bombay Port Trust. It presses for a rapid Indianisation of the higher services of the Bombay Port Trust, especially the Pilot and allied services. The Chamber regrets that the Trust has made no attempt hitherto to Indianise these services. As regards the Pilot service, "there was no machinery up to now in the country—thanks to the apathy of the Government—to give them the preliminary training which they need." But now that Government have decided to establish a training ship and have definitely accepted the policy of Indianisation, the Chamber has presented to the Trust a scheme which will in the long run save the Trust no less than Rs. 75,000 per annum. In brief, the scheme is that the Trust should select its own cadets for the proposed training ship and undertake to provide for them opportunities for serving as apprentices and as junior officers when they obtain their certificates of competency. In this way very good material can be created from which trained Indian pilots can be recruited. The Chamber calculates that if the Trust were to begin with twelve cadets of its own, it will not cost it more than Rs. 5,000 a year. In view of the large saving to the Trust in the long run and the national aspects of the scheme, the scheme would be worth adoption even if the cost were twice as high.

An Urgent Reform.

The question is whether the Trust, as at present constituted, will adopt the scheme. It would do so unhesitatingly if it were predominantly Indian. At present it is anything but that. Of its twenty-one members thirteen are Europeans, all the eight members nominated by Government being European. The Trust itself needs to be Indianised a great deal before it can be trusted to follow vigorously the policy of Indianising its services. Mr. Lalji Naranji is to move in the forthcoming session of the Council a Resolution recommending Government to increase the number of elected Indian Trustees to twelve. The Resolution will put to the test Government's professed zeal for Indianisation and [redacted] Self-Government.

WHAT THEY DID AT SIMLA.

STORY OF UNITY CONFERENCE.

DISAPPOINTING TURN OF DISCUSSIONS.

PROPOSALS AND COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

DELHI, Sept. 26.

The following statement has been issued by Mr. Shafi Daudi Secretary to the Muslem Members who attended the Unity Conference.—

So long as the leaders of the Hindu Moslem and Sikh communities were engaged in discussion to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the differences that are unfortunately disturbing the peaceful and friendly relations that should exist between the vorious communities which from the population of our Motherland, it was not considered advisable, in the interest of the success of the negotiations that were going on, to publish any information regarding the progress of the discussions, but now that the labours of the Conference have reached a definite stage, we owe it to the public as much as to ourselves to place before it a summary of what has been done so far, in order that the public may know the real situation and may advise those representing it whether to adhere to the proposals they have already formulated, or modify them with a view to arrive at an early settlement of the questions discussed. Through unfortunate inadvertance, the Secretaries of the General Committee have published only the report which the Select Committee to which the cow and music questions were referred, made through their chairman, to the General Committee, and consequently the views formulated on the cow question by the Hindus in the General Committee before the issue was referred to a Select Committee have not been published. Their statement is therefore incomplete, and has consequently induced us to publish this fuller statement.

LETTER TO DR. MOONJE.

As published before, the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee met at Simla on the 27th August to consider the unfortunate situation created by the growing tension of feeling betweet Hindus and Muslims, and addressed the following letter to the President, the Hindu Mahasabha:—

"My dear Dr. Moonje: After the period of most remarkable amity and goodwill that prevailed throughout India between the various communities, we have been experiencing for the last five years a most unfortunate tension between Hindus and Mussalmans, which has resulted in sporadic outbursts in different parts of India. The Congress in the special session held at Delhi in 1923 endeavoured to restore the amity and goodwill that had prevailed until 1922, but obviously, it failed. A year later, the Unity Conference at Delhi made a still more strenuous endeavour for the same purpose, but in its ultimate results, that too, alas, proved sterile. The sporadic outbursts of 1922, 1923 and 1924 have been occurring with increasing frequency in the years that followed and to-day, one almost expects to read in daily newspapers of one or two such deplorable incidents somewhere every day. But the increasing frequency of such outbursts is not their worst feature. It is now clear that communal aggression is becoming organised, and in fact, it will be an abuse of language to characterise the recent occurrences as mere outbursts of the unruly passions of some individuals only.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION.

The Central Khilafat Committee has consistently worked all through this period for unity and co-operation between Mussalmans and sister communities, and has not infrequently courted and actively incurred unpopularity in the Muslim community condemning such excesses as could be attributed to the Mussalmans, by inculcating in them patience and self-control and by remaining almost silent with regard to excesses that could be attributed to Hindus. But to-day the state of affairs is so deplorable that the Khilafat Committee, if it seeks to serve the interests of India and the Indian Nation, cannot remain silent any longer. My Working Committee considers it necessary to warn the entire nation that if this state of affairs is allowed to continue unchanged even for a few months longer, the country will drift into a civil war. I trust that your organisation will not fail to appreciate the gravity of such a situation, and it earnestly invites you and the leaders of the Congress to co-operate with it in the great national task of putting an end to all communal aggression, and of stemming the tide of communal mistrust and hatred.

FIXING OF DATE FOR CONFERENCE.

My Committee has directed, me to request you to fix a very early date when the representatives of the Central Khilafat Committee could meet the representatives of the Congress and discuss the present situation, and try to discover methods that will prove most effective in ending the deplorable state of affairs, and paving the way for communal harmony and friendship. My Committee is also seeking the co-operation of other important political and communal organisations in the country and looking to the seriousness of the danger which is threatening our body politic. It would like to place the result of these discussions and deliberations before the Central Khilafat Committee when it meets early in October, for the purpose of deciding the line of action it should adopt. The Khilafat Working Committee is most anxious to restore and even improve upon the excellent relations which prevailed between the various communities in 1920 and 1921, and should like to emphasise that the future depends to a very great extent upon the response that is received to this earnest invitation from your organisation. I trust that it will be received by you in the spirit of sincere co-operation in which it is addressed to you. A copy of the letter, which was signed by Mr. Shaukat Ali, was also sent to the President of the Indian National Congress.

On the 28th of August 1927 Dr. Ansari and Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, who were deputed by the Working Committee for the purpose, discussed the contents of the letter with Dr. Moonjee and other Hindu Mahasabha leaders like Pandit Madan Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai and Messrs. Kelkar, Jayakar and Aney.

As a result of these discussions, the Hindu Mahasabha leaders suggested that a preliminary discussion should take place between the Hindu and Muslim leaders then present at Simla.

MEETING OF 29TH AUGUST.

In the meantime, the Working Committee got into touch with other responsible Muslim leaders present at Simla, with a view to secure their co-operation, and on the 29th August, 1927, a meeting of the Hindu and Muslim leaders took place in one of the Committee rooms of the Assembly Chamber. The discussion was opened by Mr. Kelkar, who suggested that they might begin where the communal question was left by the All-India Congress Committee after its acceptance of the Delhi proposals and proposed that the question of representation he taken up for discussion, but Lala Lajpat Rai suggested that although that was an important enough matter which must be discussed there were others also which deserved their serious attention. It was finally agreed upon, that a list of points of differences between the two communities should be submitted on behalf of each community to Mr. Jinnah, who had been elected Chairman of the Conference. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya proposed and it was agreed upon that Dr. Gokal Chand Narang and Mr. Shuib Qureshi should draft an appeal to the public to cease quarrelling, and to give an opportunity to the leaders of the two communities who were about to assemble, to continue their deliberations undisturbed and undistracted by tragic occurrences such as were taking place only too frequently and on August 30 the draft of such an appeal was discussed, and after slight additions and alterations was agreed upon and signed by Hindu, Muslim and Sikh leaders who were present. A prayer was also offered for the success of this noble endeavour and it was decided that the Conference should take place on September 7.

CONFERENCE ON SEPT. 7.

It was accordingly opened on that day in the Brahmo Samaj Mandir but when the Hindu and Muslim lists of points of differences that tend to divide the two communities had been read, it was found that the Hindu list had excluded all political differences, which, no less than other differences, are in the opinion of the Mussalmans responsible for the present deplorable state of affairs, and are in reality at the bottom of the inter-communal struggle that is going on to-day, from which one community seeks to dominate the other, and the latter seeks to defend itself. This causes us very great surprise. It was impossible to reconcile them with Mr. Kelkar's own speech, in which he wanted to inaugurate the Conference with a discussion of the political question involved in the Delhi proposals and the All-India Congress Commmittee resolution accepting them. Our surprise was still further increased when Dr. Gokal Chand Narang rose to propose that all political questions should be eschewed, as if a settlement of Hindu Muslim disputes was possible without a settlement of the political claims of the two communities. After considerable discussion, a Sub-Committee was appointed for settling this question and preparing an agenda for its conference.

POLITICAL QUESTIONS—BONE OF CONTENTION.

When it met on the 18th of September, only Dr. Moonje and Mr. Gokal Chand Narang attempted it on behalf of the Hindu members and they dictated a note against the inclusion of political questions in the agenda. Sir Mohamed Shafee and Maulana Mahomed Ali dictated a note on behalf of the Muslim members insisting on the inclusion of political and economic questions also. When Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar returned from the Assembly meeting, which had kept him busy the whole day, and learnt that the two Hindu members of the Committee had dictated their note on behalf of all Hindu members he wrote a minute of dissent, strongly disagreeing with these two Hindu members, and agreeing with the unanimous opinion of the Musalman members. Mr. Jinnah, the Chairman announced this disagreement to the Conference when it met in the evening. As it was feared that the Conference would break up on that issue, the Hindu members began to relent, and the matter was referred back to the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee agreed upon the inclusion of all points of differences, whether political and economic or merely religious and social, but recommended that a settlement should be left to a committee consisting of 15 Hindus, 15 Muslim and 5 Sikh representatives elected repectively by Hindu, Muslim and Sikh members of the Conference, subject to the ratification of the organisations representing these communities. It was also recommended that questions common to the two lists, in other words, social and religious questions should be discussed first, and political and economic questions excluded by the Hindus from their list, and included only in the list submitted by Muslim members, should be discussed later. Subsequently the number of representatives was raised to 25 Hindus, 25 Musalmans and 8 Sikhs. These recommendations were accepted by the Conference when it met on September 9th.

SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

On September 10 an informal meeting of the members of the Committee thus selected, who were present at Simla decided to begin work formally on September 16 and go on meeting from day to day till they had settled all points at issue. On September 16 the Committee commenced its work in one of the Committee rooms of the Assembly under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jinnah, who called upon the Hindu members to formulate their demand with regard to cow slaughter and cow sacrifice. In response to this Prof. Diwanchand proposed as follows:—

(A) Slaughter of cows should be confined to buildings and enclosures which have already been specified for the purpose, and to towns and villages where it was taking place before the year 1922; (B) Cows for sacrifice should not be led in procession or with demonstrations nor to places or by routes which have not been hitherto used for that purpose. (C) Sale of beef or pork should be restricted to places specified for the purpose. (D) No objection should be raised by any community to the method of slaughter, whether by Jhatka, bali or ziba, or to the opening of shops for the sale of meat of animals slaughtered in any of these ways, excepting beef or pork.

MUSLIM TERMS.

This proposition was discussed, and since it was found to be unacceptable to the Mussalmans, the Chairman called upon them to formulate what was acceptable to them. In response to this on Sept. 17 Maulana Mahomed Shafee Daudi proposed as follows:—

(A) Hindus must not expect that the exercise of the right of Muslims to slaughter and sacrifice cows in any town or village can or will be stopped by the use of force, resolutions of local bodies, act of legislatures or order of Court, but must trust to the establishment of better relations between the two communities to create greater regard for their feelings. (B) Every Muslim is entitled to slaughter and sacrifice cows in any building or enclosure which is not open to the gaze of Hindu passers-by provided that if it is already laid down by law in any province or part of a province, that cows can only be slaughtered, and sacrificed in a slaughter house, they shall not be slaughtered and sacrificed in any place other than slaughter house. (C) All public thoroughfares shall be open for taking cows for slaughter and sacrifice, but they shall not be taken in procession, nor shall there be any demonstration in this connection. (D) No restriction shall be imposed on the sale of beef or pork. (E) No restriction shall be imposed on the manner of slaughter of any animal, whether by Jhatka, bali or ziba, or on the opening of shops for the sale of meat of any animal slaughtered in any of the three ways.

MR. KELKAR'S SUGGESTION.

This too was discussed, and in the course of the discussion, Mr. Kelkar suggested to the Mussalmans to extend their acceptances of an act of legislature already passed which governed the Muslim practice in a

(Continued on next Page.)

MISCHIEVOUS CANARD REPUDIATED

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, Sept. 28.

A rumour has somehow gone round the Press that H. H. the Nawab Begum Mother of Bhopal has given the whole of her private property valued at ten million sterling for a campaign throughout India for the propagation of Islam. This news is authoritatively contradicted and declared as absolutely unfounded. Following as it does soon after Her Highness' noble effort in the cause of communal harmony in the country for which His Excellency the Viceroy and leaders of public opinion in India are sincerely striving, it is nothing but mischievous propaganda started by interested parties and sensation-mongers.

DAM ON RHINE BLOWN UP.

FLOOD HAVOC IN EUROPE.

RELIEF TRAIN FALLS INTO RIVER.

HOUSES ISOLATED: COMMUNICATIONS CUT OFF.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Berne.—The latest flood reports state that the regions of Schamser and Grisons have been flooded and several barrages have been broken. Water has reached the height of ten feet at Ruggel, where families have taken refuge on the roofs of houses from which they are being rescued by soldiers. Hitherto two deaths have been reported. The dam on the Rhine near Haag has been blown up to prevent further catastrophies.—Reuter.

RELIEF TRAIN DISASTER

16 PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Bolzano.—Sixteen persons are believed to have been killed in the relief train disaster. Only the mechanic and the workman have been saved. Two hundred yards of line have been destroyed.—Reuter.

VIOLENT STORMS IN ITALY.

RIVERS OVERFLOW.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Rome.—Following violent storms in Valterrin region and Upper Trentino, rivers have overflowed and floods have occurrred in several districts. Railway communications are interrupted. A train fell into the river Isargo. Railway officials are missing. Three

(Continued on page 8

RAJPAL ASSAULT CASE.

POLICE INVESTIGATION OVER.

ACCUSED PLEADS NOT GUILTY

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

The police having completed their investigation in the matter of the assault on Rajpal, the publisher of "Rangila Rasul" which occurred yesterday Mr. Ogilvie, District Magistrate, Lahore was able to proceed to-day with the trial of the accused Khudabaksh.

Rai Sahib Mehta Ishardas, Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent represented the Crown while accused was undefended.

The evidence of seven witnesses Swami Sutantaranand and Swami Vedanand Nanakchand ex-editor of "Pratap", Diwanchand servant of Rajpal, Muhammad Akram copyist and [illegible] was recorded.

The accused pleaded not guilty and denied all knowledge of how Rajpal came by his injuries. The Magistrate framed a charge under Section 307 I.P.C. and adjourned the case till to-morrow for recording the evidence of the remaining prosecution witnesses.—A.P.

PLEA OF INSANITY.

KHUDA BUX'S STATEMENT BEFORE POLICE.

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

Khuda Bux, who has been arrested by the Police in connection with the assault on Rajpal, publisher of the "Rangila Rasul" has been remanded to police custody.

Bux, in his statement to the police, has denied that he assaulted Rajpal.

Bux, it is said stated that he was insane, but medical examination showed there was nothing wrong with his brain.

SWAMI'S STATEMENT.

In connection with the assault on Mr. M. Rajpal, publisher of the "Rangila Rasul," who it is alleged was attacked with a long knife on Monday morning by one Khuda Bux, police investigations are vigorously proceeding. The police recorded the statements of the witnesses. Swami Swatantra Nand stated that he went to the shop of Rajpal to ask for certain books and as he was seeing some books. The accused came and attacked Rajpal wounding him on his arm. Rajpal ran inside his shop, but the accused followed him and made another attack which resulted in an injury on his chest. Witness plucked the accused and called for police. Swami Vedanand, another witness corroborated the first witness and said that a police constable snatched the knife from the hand of the accused. There were some blood marks on the clothes of the witness which were due to the struggle with the accused on the spot.

Lala Lalchand Falak said he went to the shop of Rajpal when he heard the cries for "Police, Police." He saw the first witness overpowering the accused. Rajpal at that moment was lying prostrate under the accused. Blood marks on the clothes of both the witnesses were seen by him. Mahasha Nanak Chand Naz deposed to have seen the occurrence while he was going to the office of "The Pratap". Witness informed the Deputy Commissioner Lala Lall Chand Manchanda and Bawa Mani Ram D. S. P. on the phone about the incident.

In the course of his statement the accused denied having assaulted Rajpal. Rajpal is not in a fit state yet to give his statement.

The accused has been remanded to police custody for three days for carrying on further investigations.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO COCHIN.

MAHARAJA TO INVITE HIM TO BE HIS GUEST.

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

It is understood Mr. Gandhi would be invited by the Maharaja of Cochin to be his guest during his visit to the State.

Kurur Nilkantan Namboodripad had issued an appeal asking the Malayalees to contribute liberally to the Khadi Fund.—Free Press.

I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

MR. M. J. DESAI SUCCESSFUL.

According to a private cable received, Mr. Manilal Jagadish Desai has been successful in the I.C.S. examination held in England last month.

Mr. Desai is an inhabitant of Ahabrama in the Surat District.

...IAT THEY DID AT SIMLA.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

part of the Punjab and to offer to accept the same for the rest of India also wherever the legislature laid it down that cow slaughter should be confined to slaughter houses, giving up the practice that has hitherto prevailed there of sacrificing cows in private building and enclosures inside towns and villages.

On this Mr. R. S. Kedar Nath proposed as follows, before the Mussalmans had made any response to Mr. Kelkar's invitation:—

Slaughter of cows shall be confined to slaughter houses already established or which may hereafter be established for the purpose of cow slaughter by the Government or by any local body. In villages where a slaughter house does not exist the slaughter of cows shall not be confined to buildings or enclosures which have been specified for the purpose by the Government. A slaughter house for the slaughter of cows shall not be established in any town or village where the slaughter of cows has not taken place before. The sale of beef or pork shall be restricted to places specified for the purpose. Where the slaughter of any animal for the sale of meat is permissible on the other grounds, no objection shall be taken to the method of slaughter, whether by jhatka, bali or ziba. It will be noted that, far from conceding anything to the Mussalmans which Prof. Dewan Chand's proposition did not concede, Mr. Kedar Nath demanded the confinement of cow sacrifice also to slaughter houses and the surrender of the right of Muslims, established all over India except a part of Delhi and the Punjab, to sacrifice cows in their own houses and enclosures, which Prof. Dewan Chand had not demanded. This was not all. He also demanded that a slaughter house for the slaughter of cows shall not be established in any town or villlage where the slaughter of cows had not taken place before.

DR. KITCHLEW'S READY RESPONSE.

The Muslim attitude throughout this discussion was illustrated by Dr. Kitchlew's ready response to Mr. Kelkar's suggestion, for, he proposed as follows:—

"No restriction shall be imposed on the right of any community in any part of India to slaughter or sacrifice any animal, cow, goat, sheep or swine, nor on the manner of its slaughter whether jhatka, bali or ziba, but no cow shall be slaughtered or sacrificed except in a slaughter house provided for the purpose. Where slaughter houses do not exist at present, they shall be provided, and licenses shall not be refused by the competent authority, whenever any application is made to it for opening a slaughter house or a shop for the sale of meat of any animal slaughtered in any manner.

PT. MALAVIYA'S OBJECTIONS.

It may be stated for the sake of absolute precision, that through inadevertance the original proposition of Dr. Kitchlew confined the sacrifice of all animals to slaughter houses, but since the Hindu leaders demanded the confinement of the sacrifice of cows only to slaughter houses, the original proposition was accordingly corrected, but Hindu leaders refused to accept this proposition also and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya finally proposed as follows:—

1. In places having municipalities, town committees, notified area committees or sanitary committees the slaughter of cows shall be confined to slaughter houses licensed for the purpose. 2. In places other than those mentioned in the preceding clause cows shall not be slaughtered except in a place outside the populated area and not exposed to the public gaze. 3. Cow slaughter shall not take place in any place where it has not taken place before. 4. In towns or villages which may hereafter come into existence, the question of slaughter of cows shall be decided by a joint board of the Hindu and Muslim inhabitants of the area. 5. Cow slaughter shall not take place in any city town or village which is held in religious sanctity by Hindus and Sikhs. 6. No cow for slaughter shall be led in procession, or with a demonstration, or be led to places or by road which were not used for the purpose before 1922. 7. The sale of beef or pork shall be restricted to places licensed for the purpose. 8. Where the slaughter of an animal or the sale of meat is permissible on other grounds, no objection shall be taken to the method of slaughter, whether by jhatka, bali or zabeh.

It was contended on behalf of the Muslims that Hindu feeling was more likely to be hurt if a large number of cows intended for sacrifice were brought home and subsequently led by their attendants to the slaughter house of the town and their meat was brought home than if they were quietly slaughtered by individual Mussalmans in their own homes and enclosures. But Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya contended that it hurt Hindu feelings far more to know that cows were being sacrifice inside the populated area and in Mohallas in which there was a mixed Hindu and Mussalman population, than it would if they were sacrificed in slaughter houses.

After considerable discussion lasting three days, it was decided on September 18 to refer this and the Muslim resolution and also Dr. Kitchlew's resolution to a select committee composed as follows:—

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. R. S. Kedar Nath, Dr. Moonjee, Prof. Dewan Chand and Mr. Jamuadas Daulatram (selected by the Hindus) Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshur (selected by Sikhs) Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Mulana Mohamed Ali and Dr. Kitchlew, selected by the Mussalmans.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED.

The Select Committee discussed the resolutions but no agreement could be reached when Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar proposed that the basic principle which should guide the performance of the religious ceremonies of either community must be freedom to act according to their religion, and no restrictions should be imposed by one community, on the other and that accordingly cow slaughter and cow sacrifice and the playing of music before mosques must be left to the two communities, and they should be free to do what they deemed proper. Mussalmans must have freedom to slaughter and sacrifice cows as they liked, and Hindus must have equal freedom to play music before mosques as they liked. This seemed to him to be the only logical, effective and statesmanlike solution of the knotty problem before them. He trustel to the good sense of the two communities and the establishment of better relations between them, to exercise their rights in a manner that would not outrage the feelings of others. The Mussalmans agreed to it, but most of the Hindu members indignantly refused to accept this proposition, and even to discuss it.

THE MUSIC QUESTION.

In the meantime, the question of music before mosques were considered and the Mussalmans, who had been called upon by the Chairman to formulate their demand, first proposed (through Maulana Mohamed Ali, as follows:—

Whilst is the right of every community to take processions with music along public throughfares, they must not do so in a manner calculated to interfere with the right of Mussalmans to undisturbed congregational worship in their mosques, and the playing of music must cease when such a procession is passing a mosque in which congregational worship is goingon at the time. It was explained that Fajr prayer was offered before sunrise, and no conflict was likely to occur as Hindu and Sikh processions were not taken out at that time. As regards the time of other prayers, it was explained that congregational prayers did not take long to offer if a congregational prayer had already commenced in a mosque. Hindus or Sikhs who believed that it was wrong to stop music accompanying their religious processions even for so short an interval could stop the procession at a safe distance from the mosque from which it could not disturb congregational worship and continue the music and when in a few minutes the congressational prayer in that mosque was over the procession could proceed on its way accompanied by music. Where congregational prayer had not commenced it could be delayed for a few minutes till the procession had passed except in cases of maghrib or sunset prayer which must be offered in all mosques immediately after the sun had set and could not be delayed but was generally over in a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes. Taraweeh or recitation of Quran in Ramzan at night which lasted about an hour and a half were special prayers and need special accommodation. Sikhs were agreeable to accept this proposal but Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya thought that conflicts would still arise on the question whether congregational worship was going on or not at the time when the musical procession was passing mosques.

The system now being followed by Calcutta authorities was then explained by Mr. Shaheed Suharwardy according to which Zuhr asr Maghrib and Isha prayer times were ascertained and announced beforehand by the Commissioner of Police after due consultation with the Imams of the mosques in the localities through which musical processions had to pass and in the licenses issued to processionists they were ordered to stop music while passing before mosques during the times thus specified.

This too was not agreeable to the Hindu members and they were therefore called upon to formulate their views which they did in the following terms.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE.

There shall not be any objection taken to, or ny kind of restriction placed on, the passage of Hindu or Sikh processions of any kind accompanied by music at any time along public throughfares having mosque or mosques on either side or to the performnce of arti, playing of music or playing of shanga in private or public temples, buildings or places at any time even if such temples, buildings or places are situated in front of or in proximity to a mosque provided that any processional music except religious music shall not be played before such old historic mosques as the Jumma Masjid of Delhi before which it has not been played for a long time.

It will be noted that while the fullest freedom is claimed by the Hindus for themselves in this proposition and nothing is mentioned about the right of Mussalmans to undisturbed congregational worship in their mosques the proviso too is intended to restrict the existing usage since music, both mundane and religious, is to be allowed to disturb congregational prayers in all mosques except in such old historic mosques as the Juma Masjid of Delhi before which it has not been played for a long time and religous music of Hindus and Sikhs is to be allowed to disturb congregational prayers of Mussalmans even in these old historical mosques. As for the existing custom and usage in several places where no kind of music is played either in the day or night before any mosque no mention was made of it in the Hindu proposal. Since all prayers and all mosques are of equal importance and all music, whether religious or mundne, are likely to disturb congregational prayer the Mussalmans did not accept the Hindu demands. Thereupon this question was also referred to the same select committee as had been considering the cow question.

Mr. Shaheed Suhrewardy desired that in places where music may be played before a mosque the following conditions should be observed.

(1) Procession obviously organised as a demonstration should not be allowed. (2) New processions to be discontinued and none to be organised in the future. (3) Processions must pass by the mosque without any demonstrations, for example stopping before mosque or shouting or challenging or playing music louder than in other places. If they do so permission to take out procession should not be given in the future.

MUSLIM MEMBERS' OBJECTIONS.

The select committee considered the two questions but could not arrive at any settlement agreeable to the two communities. The Mussalmans had adopted the suggestions of two Hindu members Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar as their own as two alternatives to their own proposal of the cow question but they were rejected by the Hindu members of the Select Committee. As for the final proposals of the Hindus on the cow question the Mussalmans could not agree to Nos. 1 and 2 which sought to confine cow sacrifices also to the existing slaughter houses and to confine new slaughter houses to places outside the populated areas. Nor could they agree to proposal No. 3 which sought to deprive the Mussalmans of their right to slaughter and sacrifice in any place where it had not taken place before including not only towns and villages but also houses and enclosures. This meant the conversion of the right of persons into a right of easement attaching to certain places only which could certainly not be accepted. Similiarly they could not agree to any restrictions being placed on beef shops as they are opened only where there is a demand and a policy is likely to open a beef shop in Hindu quarters to annoy the Hindus when the absence of a demand is certain to doom it to a costly failure. Pork shops were obviously added by the Hindus as a counterpart but Mussalmans have not complained about swine slaughter and pork shops and they need no protection. As regards the other Hindu proposals we stated that we were prepared to accept No. 4 if it was worded as follows: In towns or villages which may hereafter come into existence the questions of the slaughter and sacrifice of cows shall be determined by an agreement between the Hindu and Muslim inhabitants of the place.

THE SIKH ATTITUDE.

As regards the Sikhs about whom Sirdar Kharak Singh said that they were a separate community, neither Hindu nor Muslim, no demnd had been made by that community to stop or restrict cow slaughter and cow sacrifice. We said the same thing with regard to No. 6. The agreement as to routes must be between Hindus and Mussalmans only and Sikhs must not be dragged in needlessly and it must not be assumed that Mushalmans could not lead cows by a route unless and until Hindus agreed to it. As regard No. 5 we were prepared to discuss it if a list of Hindu sacred places was given to us and it was agreed that this restriction was desired only for such sacred places in which it was established that neither cow slaughter nor cow sacrifice had been taking place before. We did not agree to the words suggested by the Hindus to be added to No. 5 except where it was established that cow slaughter has been taking place for a long time or for a reasonably long time. We do not want to shift the burden of proof from the Hindus to the Mussalmans and even the words "reasonably long time" are too vague and in fact dangerous as many Hindu members of the Select Committee considered five years to be a reasonably long time and not more than one was prepared even to make it ten years. When a list of the sacred places is given to us we shall consider the proposal and it was agreed upon to have no cow slaughter or cow sacrifice in any sacred place.

MODIFICATION OF CLAUSES.

We shall agree to the wording of No. 8 otherwise our own clause (E) will stand. After this our own first proposal was read out and the Hindus refused to agree to clause (a) which was taken from the Unity Conference resolution held at Delhi in 1924. For the original clause (b) the following was substituted by us with a view to confine slaughter of cows in towns for food for every-day purposes to slaughter-houses and declare that Mussalmans were entitled in towns only to sacrifice and in villages both to slaughter and sacrifice cows in any building or enclosure which is not open to the gaze of Hindu passers-by. But even this modified clause which ran as follows was not acceptable to the Hindus: (b) Every Muslim is entitled in a town to sacrifice and in a village to slaughter and sacrifice a cow in any building or enclosure which is not open to the gaze of Hindu passer-by provided that if it is already laid down by law in any province or part of a province that cows can only be slaughtered or sacrificed in the towns' slaughter house, they shall not be slaughtered or sacrificed in any place other than a slaughter-house. With regard to clause (c) the first part which declared that all public thoroughfares shall be open for taking cows for slaughter and sacrifice was rejected by the Hindus and only the second part declaring that they shall not be taken in a procession nor shall there be any demonstration in this connection was accepted. Clause (D) which declared that Muslims were against imposing any restrictions on the sale of beef or pork was also rejected.

SALE OF MEAT.

As for clause (E) the first part which was against imposing any restrictions on the manner of slaughtering any animal whether by jhatka bali or zibah was accepted, but the second part which was against imposing any restrictions on the opening of shops for the sale of the meat of any animals slaughtered in any of the ways mentioned above was rejected.

As we have stated above the two alternatives suggested respectively by Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar which had been adopted was also rejected by the Hindu members. It may be added that the Chairman asked the Hindu members if they would endorse the resolution with regard to the cow question which had been passed in the Unity Conference held at Delhi in 1924, but they declined to do so. Thus ended the discussion on the cow question and it need not be emphasised by us that we explored every avenue that could lead to the stoppage of local quarrels over cow slaughter and cow sacrifice.

HINDU MEMBERS' ATTITUDE.

But obviously most of the Hindu members did not seek to stop these wretched quarrels, but rather sought to curtail if not stop cow slaughter and cow sacrifice and to deprive the Mussalmans of their right. No agreement was reached in the Select Committee also with regard to music before mosques. When the Chairman had presented the Report of the Select Committee to the General Committee Dr. Moonje moved the following resolution which was supported by the Hindu members of the Select Committee:—The Sub-Committee has very carefully considered and discussed the draft formulae on cow and music questions submitted on behalf of Hindus and Muslims. The Committee find that there are some points on which agreement may be easily possible yet there are some on which any agreement does not seem to be likely at the present moment and which therefore require further consideration. The Sub-Committee therefore recommends that the main Committee be adjourned to some suitable day after a month or so. The Mussalman members had noted how the Hindu members of the Conference had selected for this Committee almost exclusively those of a particular school of thought and had eliminated some very important members of the Hindu community whose presence was likely to be very useful in reaching a settlement. In selecting members for the Select Committee this exclusiveness became still more obvious for even the President of the Congress who had been elected a member of the General Committee by the Conference was now excluded from the Select Committee by the Hindu members of the General Committee in favour of far less eminent persons. Moreover it had been noted that the Hindu leaders who dominated the Conference, the General Committee and the Select Committee had for some reason or other avoided private conferences with Muslim leaders which had been arranged with them and their absence from and their late arrival for attending the Sub-Committee's meetings did not at any rate seem to indicate an excess of zeal for an early settlement. As for the views they expressed in the meetings they did attend we need offer no comment since the proposals they formulated at various stages of the discussion are the best illustrations of their attitude.

DR. MOONJE'S RESOLUTION.

In view of these facts the Mussalman members could not be very enthusiastic with regard to Dr. Moonje's resolution nor very optimistic about the result of any further negotiations without a change of attitude. But they were anxious to avoid any responsibility for a total break-up of the Conference which they had earnestly endeavoured throughout to avoid. It was therefore explained on their behalf, that they were greatly disappointed at the way the discussion had proceeded and at its fruitlessness and if they were to be invited to another meeting merely to be persuaded by the Hindu members to accept the proposals the latter had already formulated they were not inclined to accept such an invitation. But if the Hindu members offered new proposals hereafter they would gladly respond to their invitation and would consider them as carefully and with as great a will to reach an equitable and statesmanlike settlement as they had considered the proposals already formulated. Thereupon the following resolution was finally adopted:—This meeting stands adjourned, but Mr. Jinnah will call a meeting of the Unity Conference within three weeks on receiving a unanimous requisition from the following gentlemen within six weeks from to-day: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Dr. Kitchlew, Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Moonje, Rai Kedarnath, Mr. Jairamdas and Sardar Ujjal Singh.

Mr. Shaheed Suhrawardy suggested that in the meantime Hindus and Mussalmans should try to adjust their differences through local Unity Boards and whenever trouble was apprehended the orders of the authorities should in the first instance be obeyed pending a settlement and members of neither community should take the law into their own hands.

Before dispersing the General Committee issued the following appeal in the form of a resolution which was adopted:—

This Committee is distressed to find that several Hindu-Muslim riots have occurred since it was constituted leading to the loss of many Hindu and Muslim lives and property and inflicting much injury on many of our brethren. This Committee earnestly appeals to the people and to all men of light and leading throughout the country to use their best endeavours to prevent such riots, to put an end to communal tension and to persuade their co-religionists not to take the law into their own hands even under provocation. It also appeals to the people to establish local Unity Boards to prevent disturbances, to compose differences and to promote mutual goodwill.—A. P.

DAM ON RHINE BLOWN UP.

(Continued from page 7.)

have occurred in Bergamasca owing to landslide on the mountainside.—Reuter.

HEAVY RAINS IN TYROL AND VORALBERG

GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Vienna.—Heavy rains have caused rivers in many parts of the Tyrol and Voralberg to overflow. Bridges have been swept away and great damage has been done to agriculture and property.—Reuter.

FLOODS IN ENGLAND

THAMES OVERFLOWS

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Continuance of rains has caused extensive floods throughout England, particularly in the Thames Valley and Cheshire. The Thames has overflowed its banks at several places, and bungalows are isolated. Snow has fallen in Lake District six weeks before it is due.—Reuter.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN SWITZERLAND

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Berne.—Devastating floods have occurred in Switzerland, Canton Grisons being the worst sufferer. Nine persons were drowned when a bridge near Tavansa and a house were swept away. All bridges in the Valley of Bregaglia, have been carried off.—Reuter.

LEAGUE BUILDINGS.

MAXIMUM COST TO BE 19 1·2 MILLION GOLD FRANCS

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—The League Assembly has adopted the report of Commander Hilton Young in favour of restricting the selection of plans for the new League buildings to the nine first awards. M. M. Nansen and Loudon (Netherlands) and Mr. Piennar (South Africa) voted against the report. They favoured the selection, from out of 27 plans submitted, by competing architects. The maximum cost of buildings will be nineteen and a half million gold francs.—Reuter's Special.

CONFERENCE NOT BROKEN DOWN.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

While the Lancashire Cotton Conference has admittedly reached a deadlock a further conference will be held on 27th September. Mr. Ryan, Secretary of the Cotton Yarn Association, stated that the Conference had broken down owing to an inability to agree regarding minimum prices, was incorrect. The operatives' leaders view the position with some uneasiness. Many of their spokesmen express the opinion that the policy of bolstering up prices by curtailed production can in the long run, only make it harder for Lancashire to compete in markets abroad.—Reuter's Special.

CONGRESS MEN GO TO COUNTRY

KHADI PROPAGANDA IN BENARES

BENARES, Sept. 27.

Under the auspices of the Benares District Congress Committee, several Congress workers, including Mr. Sampurnand, M.L.C. General Secretary of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee, have begun touring rural areas.

They have so far visited Chanduli, Rameshwar, and Mirzamurad, where public meetings were held at which speeches were made exhorting people to take to Khadi and removal of untouchability.—Free Press.

INSPECTOR OF POST OFFICES

SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS' R. I. WITH FINE.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 27.

Tajmul Hussain, Inspector of Post Offices, Gorakhpur, has been sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 400 on a charge of misappropriations, by the District Magistrate.

There is another case against Tajmul in which he has been charged of bribery.—Free Press.

LAND R... ASSES...

PROTEST AGA... MEE...

RECONSID... GOVT. DEC...

The landholders ... a mass meeting at ... Surat yesterday ... Mr. H. B. Shivde ... the situation o... the Government ... the land revenu... repeated protest... Mr. Shivdase... the action of ... unjust and ... only w... people ... refuse... Rao ... (Surat ... attitu... the I... cultur... highe... count... enhar... fight... "hig... M... Con... dist... laun... tanc... The ... unani... "Th... the ... protes... of the ... nue ... the ... requ... decisi... rate... anothe... of no... the G... —A...

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h... t... e... w... fill... Mean... commi... A. P.

BROA...

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ALL INDIA

The Congress ... executive has re... India Music ... Congress Week at... ed Mr. Rangswa... Secretary to con... Vishnu Digambar... self in the matte... arrangements to ... —A. P.

OFFICIAL

His Excellency ... and Lady Wil... Government Hous... day.

INDIAN PAINTINGS

(Continued from page 6.)

...cteristic outlook. Look at the ... "Mussoorie" and "The ... a Desolate River." The dif... ...nd contrast in observation and ... in conformity with the difference ...ntrast in locality and occasion are ...us. "Ranchi" captivates by its ...parent sincerity and clear, strong, ...asis. Kshitindra Muzumdar seems to ...w a more severe discipline.

...AZUMDAR AND CHATTERJEE.

...If Tagore explores the freedom in space ...Muzumdar explores the conventions for ...impassioned intensity. Muzumdar and P. K. Chatterjee both seek in the forms and conventions survived from the past guidance and inspiration. Muzumdar appears deliberately to restrict his search. Chatterjee's search is more extensive. He goes further towards Nepal, Tibet and even China. It is Muzumdar, however, who more frequently succeeds in avoiding the monotony natural in conventional forms and treatment. His results are, therefore, more definitely artistic. It is true that even Muzumdar narrowly escapes the temptation. His delineation, for instance, of the eye just misses being an empty mannerism. Chatterjee's knots and convolutions in drapery are, however, a distraction. One has only to look at "Chitragupta," the "Wave," the "Water fall" and "Usha," for example, to realise the dangerous facility of the coils and curves. His "Sasti Puja," "Rama and Hanuman," "Aswanikumar's and "Evening Glow", as well as "Chaitanya" should be sufficiently indicative of the distinct qualities for which he has rightly earned a name. It would not be fair to the artist with these qualities to congratulate him, however, on the pictures with the background in gold.

Chatterjee's bold flights of imagination and ideas require their convincing treatment and forms. Muzumdar's "Ras Leela" and "Apsara Dancers" are suggestive of the poety in movement at once restrained and rhythmic. "Saint Haridas"—(the picture reproduced in the Souvenir)—and the "Two Village Girls" "the Captive" and "Expectation" show Muzumdar's reaction to different moods or rather emotions. "Saint Haridas" is irresistable by its poignant appeal of pity and grief.

...CHUGTAI AND RAHAMIN.

A somewhat similar appeal is made by ...D. Bhattacharya's "The Lover." Chug...ai and Fyzee Rahamin take us to a dif...erent world. Chugtai seems to be res...icted by his apparent Persian bias. Fyzee ...ahamin is not so restricted. And, yet it ... Chugtai that wins artistic values more ...gible than those perceptible in the ...rn of Fyzee Rahamin. The ...er's essays in Hindu iconography and in the allegoric "Rags" ...l "Raginis" provide the striking comparison or rather the contrast to the religious and semi-religious subjects depicted ...paintings from different artists on the ...er screens. His landscapes arrest ...ntion. Chugtai, although verging ...ards "posturish" effect in the "Story ...ler" and although devoted to his elonga... figures, achieves in his "Ghalib," ...abha Zabad," "Tutor" and "Memo..." and "The Persian Prince" artistic ...nction beyond dispute. We can over... the head weighed down with thought ... the eye, heavy and weary with eternal ... impenetrable visions, of "Ghalib?"

...ayat Ullah's "Lady with Shammaa" ...t not to be missed. His manner of ...roach and treatment seems to be more ...ed and intense than Chugtai's. Is it ...use he is more consciously simple in the ...ling of his subject? Surendra Nath ...s "Evening" touches the reminiscent ...very mother. D. P. Roy Chowdhury's ...us Pond" is attractive but it is not by ...chance an index to the best in him. ...e Mahaparinirayana" by M. B. Gupta ...as very few of the exhibits have, a ...lified scheme, a feeling of repose and ...ity that call for the appropriate wall ... "The Bengal Village" by A. P. ...erji, the "Kutub Minar" by R. N. ...ravarti, the "Festival of Flowers" by ... Bannerji, the "Musician" by Geh... "Stormy Spring" by P. K. Bannerji, ...l Peasant" by R. N. Chakrawarti, ...Cloudy Day" by R. K. Baij, "Santal ...er" by Hariharan, the "Javanese ...r" by S. S. Chowdhury, the "Mik..." by M. Dey, "Sunset at Santi Nike... by R. N. Chakravarti, "Evening ..." by S. Shah, "Nonday Meal" and ...e Player" by G. Patel, "Palm-leaf ...ts" by K. R. M. Satry, illustrate the wholesome tendency to seek inspira...rom daily life and environment. ...a Bai" of K. R. M. Sastry, the "Mar...a" of A. V. Subba Rao, the "En..." by Keshav Rao need mention ...tice. "Kalidas worshipping Saras... by B. Chow Dhury, "Kartikeya" Chowdhury and "Buddha's Depar... by Pretiva Devi are not altogether ... artistic distinction. The exhibi...tains many clever but unconvincing ...s of skilled craftsmanship, of mor...occupation with "styles" and un... emphasis of conventional accesso... contains examples of distinct ...e values and achievements as well. ...s main interest consists in the ten...s towards continued growth manifest ... work of the artists, known and un..., old and new. The past helps the ... It does not hinder the present ...d towards the future, the future in ... conquests yet unmeasurable, un... and undreamt.

A scene from "Island of Love" drama which will be screened shortly at the Globe Cinema.

THE POLICE RAID

DIWAN CHAMANLAL'S STATEMENT

LAHORE, Sept. 26.

Diwan Chamanlal has issued the following statement to the press regarding the recent search that took place of his house:

On my arrival at Lahore I have been enabled to unravel the truth from the mysterious tangle with which the police, the Punjab Government and Mr. H. M. Chatterjee, the local representative of the Associated Press of India had surrounded not only the fact of the search of my house, but also the fact of the alleged discoveries of proscribed Communist literature.

DAY OF SEARCH.

On the day of the search the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, Mr. H. D. Craik, I. C. S., informed me at Simla at 3 p.m. on the telephone that the police had discovered a proscribed pamphlet entitled "India and China" from my house and that the locks to the doors had been broken open by the police. On my protesting against the search of my house during my absence, Mr. Craik remarked that it could not be helped if I entertained guests who left proscribed literature behind.

I reminded Mr. Craik that as long as the 9th of August 1927 I had written to the Superintendent of Police, Lahore, telling of him that my house was being watched and that if there was anything against my guest, Mr. Spratt, the latter was willing to interview the police but that I strongly resented the interference of plain clothes detectives with my 'Menage'. To this no reply, not even an acknoweldgement, was vouchsafed to me by the Superintendent of Police. Under these circumstances I had no option but to conclude that some sort of a conspiracy must have been hatching all the while and that things were being done which were not quite above board. Nevertheless I warned Mr. Craik that I was not convinced of the truth of the report he had received.

Meanwhile the Associated Press at Simla had no news. They were kind enough to wire to Lahore for details but yet there was no reply. I concluded that either the telegrams were being deliberately delayed or else that there were mysterious happenings on foot. Eventually the next day from the Associated Press, Lahore, it was broadcasted throughout Great Britain and India that Communist literature and the proscribed pamphlet "India and China" had been recovered from my residence, but what do I find on my return to Lahore. Firstly, that the police without even a search warrant the night previous to the actual search, demanded the keys of my house from my servants. Was it to make a search of the premises or was there any other motives? Secondly that next morning with a search warrant they invaded my house and breaking open the lock entered the rooms and searched not only the rooms occupied by Mr. Spratt but the entire house. Thirdly that after a most diligent search lasting several hours the police obtained not even half a stiver for their pains in that they found no proscribed or Communist literature or even the pamphlet "India and China."

WHAT THE POLICE FOUND?

All that the police could discover was a document of three pages of cyclostyled foolscap matter entitled "Notes for Speakers" issued by the British Labour Council for Chinese Freedom. This innocent document is not proscribed. It is not issued by the communist party or by any individual Communist. It was sent to me by the Labour Council in my capacity as President of the All-India Trade Union Congress. The organisation which sent it has apparently the support of such world famous men and women as Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P. Mr. H. G. Wells Colonel Wedgwood the Hon'ble Mr. Bertrand Russel, Mr. Edward Carpenter, the late Mr. Arthur Bourchier, Professor W. T. Goode and a host of others, but it was obvious that the mystery had now begun to deepen in order apparently to justify the unjustifiable search of my house. The Police, headed by a certain Mr. G. B. S. Prance, Superintendent of Police, Lahore, immediately set to work. They gave false, damaging and misleading information to no less a person than the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government. Mr. H. M. Chatterjee of the Associated Press was conveniently brought into the mesh and he enlivened the report of the search by making it out that not only proscribed but Communist literature was also found on the premises. For a full fortnight although the police, the Government and the local representative of the Associated Press have known of the falsity of the news broadcasted by them not a word of contradiction or apology or even regret was uttered by any one of them. It seems to me that when the police had gratutiously kept a close watch on the house for weeks they had to justify the expenditure of so much energy by eventually searching the house. Having searched the house they had to justify the search by taking away some documents. Having taken away a document they had to justify the enormity of the step taken by them by ignobly the misleading the Chief Secretary.

PUT OFF THE SCENT.

Well, the public and the legislators had to be put off the scent with a connected story about Communist literature and proscribed documents through the agency of the local representative of the Associated Press whose directors I know will feel as grieved as I do, at his unfortunate lapse. The suppliment du catholicon refers to beggars of the Sixteenth Century who grew rich by dubious and disgraceful methods at the expence of an innocent and defrauded public. If modern beggars seeking political scandals, wish to grow rich by such illicit advantages they are welcome to do so at the expense of the politically indigent citizen of India, but I wonder what sort of taste [illegible] the month such proceedings leave with [illegible]cials who have been duped by their subo[illegible]nates and the public which has been taxed [illegible] There is a name for such [illegible] which no gentlemen would soil [illegible] lips by uttering.

COURAGE OR COMPROMISE?

(Continued from page 6).

it is not good enough for women of modern India. They know that men who frequent the society of vile women and who indulge in low debauch are not likely to have respect for womanhood.

The statement also assumes that women are born "respectable" or depraved. Do people seriously think that these 5000 prostitutes of our City came to be what they are of their own free choice? The following is one of many cases which could be given to show that the existence of the brothels market gives facilities to those who make their profit out of the ruin of innocent women. This case was lately tried in Court and fully reported in the press. A man from up-country brought his young wife to Bombay to seek work, here he made the acquaintance of a brothel keeper who persuaded him to sell her his wife. After doing so the man and the brothel keeper divided the girl's earnings between them. Finding this way of living to his liking the man went back to his native place and brought his second wife to the brothel keeper. Both these girls are minors.

We know of the case of a European woman who had lived happily with her husband, for ten years. The husband tired of work, and of the society of his wife decided to get rid of her, brought her to a Bombay brothel at night, disappeared and was seen no more. The wretched woman, a stranger to the town, kept under lock and key and threatened with personal violence had no alternative than to become a prostitute. After years of suffering she died a most painful death and was buried like an outcast. How did the brothel area protect these innocent women?

ABOLITION NOT AN IMPOSSIBILITY. IMPOSSIBILITY.

The abolitionist has the great advantage over the regulationist in that he is fighting for a principle and the latter for a measure of expediency. Governments by regulating prostitution sanction it. An eminent Victorian said that the function of Government is to make virtue easy and vice difficult, by the official pact made with vice by regulation, Government is making vice easy and virtue difficult.

It is a common statement that not only is abolition of brothels in Bombay impossible, but that even if possible, it would lead to a gravely increased amount of clandestine prostitution. It certainly would be impossible if all the brothels of Bombay were to be shut down at a given moment. It would not be impossible if a policy of gradual clearing out was followed during a reasonable term of a few years. By repatriation of foreigners, by a strict watch to prevent the arrival of new-comers, by first shutting down those houses which are of greatest moral danger to the public by their situation on main roads and proximity to schools, secondly those which are of greatest physical danger from their dirty, insanitary and over-crowded state, the work could be slowly but surely done.

That there might be a danger of the increase of clandestine prostitution is a fact which must be faced. We believe that in this matter the public will itself act as a vigilance society and will not tolerate the presence of scattered places of ill-fame in respectable neighbourhoods. When regulation or toleration is the order of the day the public has a confused idea of what is legal and what not, and tends to leave the matter wholly in the hands of the police. When the law speaks with no uncertain voice the public will have courage to take their due share of the work of purifying their City.

Economic forces will also operate in limiting clandestine prostitution one woman living alone will not be able to keep a room unless she sells herself at a higher rate, this will diminish the demand and the low class of prostitute will find other work for herself.

The mere fact of the lack of facilities for advertisement will do much to diminish demand, as it is not possible to sell as many goods in scattered hidden rooms as in the open market.

Strictly enforced laws against all persons who make a profit out of the trade be they men or women, landlords, procurers or brothel-keepers, will keep the evil, where it exists, perpetually on the run, until the oldest profession in the world, as it is called, will no longer be carried on chiefly for the third party interest as it now is.

NOT A SABOTAGE

CAPDAIL-MONACO RY. INCIDENT.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Nice.—Investigations show that the stones discovered on the Capdail-Monaco railway line fell from the side of the cutting through which the line passes. There is no question of sabotage.

As a sequel to the other cases, however a score of well-known Red agitators have been arrested, and ...ons of literature, which had been printed in Italy, seized.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN LEGION CONTINGENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The first contingent of the American Legion has arrived in London from Paris. It marched with flags, which were carried by [illegible] and a band from Victoria, to Charing Cross, via Wellington Barracks and Horseguards, where it was saluted by sentries.—Reuter's Special.

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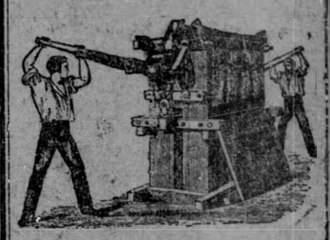
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UNIVERSITY AMENDMENT BILL

DR. AMBEDKAR'S MINUTE OF DISSENT

With reference to the footnote to the Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. XXI of 1927 (A Bill to amend the law relating to the University of Bombay) published at pages 114-119 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part V, dated the 17th September 1927, it is notified that Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.L.C., has signed the report subject to the minute of dissent shown below:—

I am sorry I could not be present at the meetings of the Select Committee on the University Bill owing to my illness. I have however read very carefully the Report of the Select Committee and I feel that I cannot sign the report without recording my dissent on the following points:—

I. (a) The University of Bombay has been blamed for its failure to raise the standard of education and to promote research. But it is forgotten that the University of Bombay was only an examining body and was never responsible for the actual work of teaching. The colleges taught and the University only examined. Under this Bill the character of the University has been definitely changed. It is to be both a teching and an examining body and as such the responsibility for maintaining a high standard of education is clearly fastened upon it. But I am constrained to say that the University has been charged with a responsibility without its having been given the powers necessary for the discharge of that responsibility It is futile to expect the University to maintain high standard of education unless the University is given the power effectively to control teaching in colleges and to enforce its effieiency at the desired level. For this purpose the colleges under the University instead of being merely affiliated must be truly subordinated to the University. This subordination of the colleges to the University cannot be expected as a result of allowing the University merely the powers of affiliation or disaffiliation. The University must be given the means of compelling real obedience by the colleges to its conditions and rules of discipline. I can conceive no better way of securing this obedience except by making a provision in the Bill that all grants from public treasury to the colleges shall be distributed through and on the recommendation of the University and not otherwise.

"A WASTE."

(b) In the matter of promoting advanced studies it may be conceded that the constitution of a Board of Post-Graduate Studies as provided by the Select Committee will ensure that the plan of post-graduate studies will be a faultless one. But the constitution of this Board cannot solve the question as to how the plan is to be executed. I think the plan for promoting post-graduate studies hitherto adopted by the University of incorporating colleges called schools run directly by the University and manned by a staff known as University Prfessors may be a necessity where the subject of study is one which is not handled by the colleges. But where in a case colleges are giving instruction in a subject in the undergraduate stage it is absolutely wasteful for the University to employ a highly paid staff of University professors to teach the same subject in its post-graduate stage for a handful of students. I say this is waste because I think that at certain educational centres within the University area—for instance Bombay and Poona—the staff engaged in the undergraduate work, as everybody knows, is so large that if its work was properly regulated it can cope with both undergraduate and post-graduate studies without loss of efficiency and with great convenience to itself and the students. For this purpose it is not sufficient that the University should have the power as is given in clause 4 of the Bill merely to guide the actual work of teaching done in the colleges, but it should have the power to control and organise the same so as to use the college staff to the best possible advantage. I therefore suggest that the University should be given the powen to declare certain colleges situated in a compact locality to be "constituent" colleges as distinguished from incorporated colleges teaching work will be done by the University. In the constituent colleges it will be organised by the University. While in the affiliated colleges it will be regulated by the University. The incorporated and constituent colleges will be places for carrying on both undergraduate and post-graduate studies. While affiliated colleges will for the present cater only to undergraduate students. I therefore suggest that in order to enable the Board of Post-Graduate Studies to carry its plans into execution the University should have the power to declare certain colleges to be constituent colleges and to orgnise the teaching work in those colleges to suit the purposes of post-graduate work.

II. I am not in favour of the Vice-Chancellor being nominated by the Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor is the head of the University executive and in consonance with the principles of parliamentary government he should derive his power from the legislative body of the University, i.e., the Senate. When the principle of nominated presidents has been abandoned from the constitutions of such small bodies as the local boards, its retention in the constitution of the University is absolutely unjustifiable.

III. (a) The number of nominated fellows appears to me to be inadequate. All the 40 seats I am sure will not be given to the educationally backward communities for whom they are intended. Some will no doubt be given to others. I would like that some of these nominated seats be given to the class of scholars who though they are educationally advanced are really a backward community in the sense that they have not in them the push of the politician. But I do not wish that this should happen at the cost of the representation to the educationally backward communities. I therefore suggest that the nominated seats be increased from 40 to 50. I would not have pleaded for this increase had I not felt certain that the educationally backward communities have no chance of securing representation through election.

(b) I am further of opinion that the relative proportion of the nominated seats to be assigned to the educationally backward communities such as Muhammadans, Marathas and allied castes and the depressed classes ought to be declared in the Act itself. There is nothing revolutionary in this demand when it is remembered that the proportion of these communities in the Legislative Council has also been fixed by the rules made under the Government of India Act. The University is a body next in importance to the Legislative Council and the representation of the different interests in the former should be made as secure as has been done in the latter.

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MODERN INDIAN PAINTING.

MR. TREASURYWALLA INTERVIEWED

Mr. B. N. Treasurywalla, local representative of the well-known art quarterly "The Rupam" of Calcutta, possessor of a number of paintings by reputed modern Indian artists and one of the "promoters" of the "Society for the Encouragement of Indian Art," who has loaned an appreciable number of paintings for the present Exhibition of "Modern Indian Painting" at the Town Hall, interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" said that it would be inaccurate to regard the Exhibition representative of all the first-rate work or achievement of the artists in Bengal.

Q. Do you think you could give reasons for the statement?

A: Yes. Abanindra Nath Tagore has sent in only one exhibit. Gognendra Nath Tagore has also sent in work that would be hardly his best. Nand Lal Bose has sent in illustrations to the "Nateor Puja" which cannot be said to be indicative of the best in him.

Q: Can you give an example as evidence of what you say?

A: I believe so. I may suggest his illustrations to "Buddha and the Gospel of Buddhism" more truly represent Nand Lal at his best. Asit Kumar Haldar and Surendra Kar are in the same position and S. N. Dey has not been there. These are names which cannot be omitted from any display that could be considered fully representative of the Tagore School. It was expected also that there would be more than one exhibit from an artist like Ineyut Ullah. I must say, however, that Kshitindra Nath Muzumdar, P. K. Chatterjee and M. A. R. Chugtai are fairly well represented.

Q: Why, do you think, the artists you mention were not represented as they ought to have been?

A: Because there is, at present, a travelling exhibition in America of the work of that School where some of the best examples have been sent.

Q: What is your opinion about the proposal for a central art institute in Bombay working as an art academy? What would be your suggestions for a proper functioning of the Academy proposed by your Society?

A: If the Academy is to work on truly Indian lines, I believe we shall have to seek the services of a competent Indian artist, preferably one from Bengal, who has a long established reputation for work unmistakably Indian. Let me illustrate my point. I am suggesting a person whose work has been based on the classic art of India. That is, of course, about the chief guidance for the Academy. But the general lines on which it should work ought to be defined.

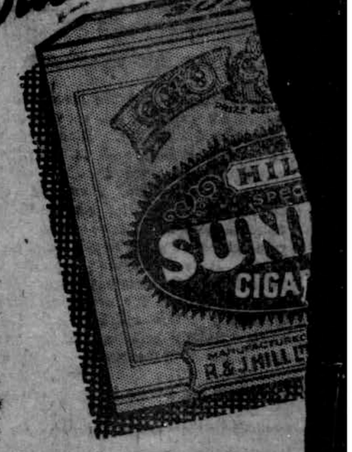
Q: Would you suggest some of these?

A: I believe that the Academy should, in the first place, enlist the sympathy and co-operation of all interested in the future of Indian art. It must have a broad outlook and must not degenerate into a partisan body. Allow me to make my views clear. When I suggested work based on the classic art of India, I did not mean the exclusion of minor outside influences.

The next session of the All India Trade Union Congress will meet at Cawnpore from the 26th to 28th November. Pt. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarathi has been elected chairman of the Reception Committee.—Free Press.

The forthcoming session of the All-India Arya Kumar Youngmen Parishad will be held at Moradabad during the national week.—Free Press.

Not only but Extra



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